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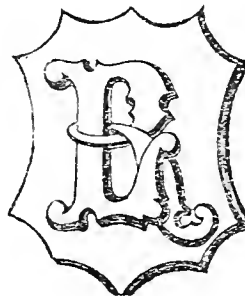


Figures and Descriptions
OF
POPULAR FLOWERS.

BY THE
REV. H. HONYWOOD DOMBRAIN, A.B.

THE PLATES BY JAMES ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

VOL. V.



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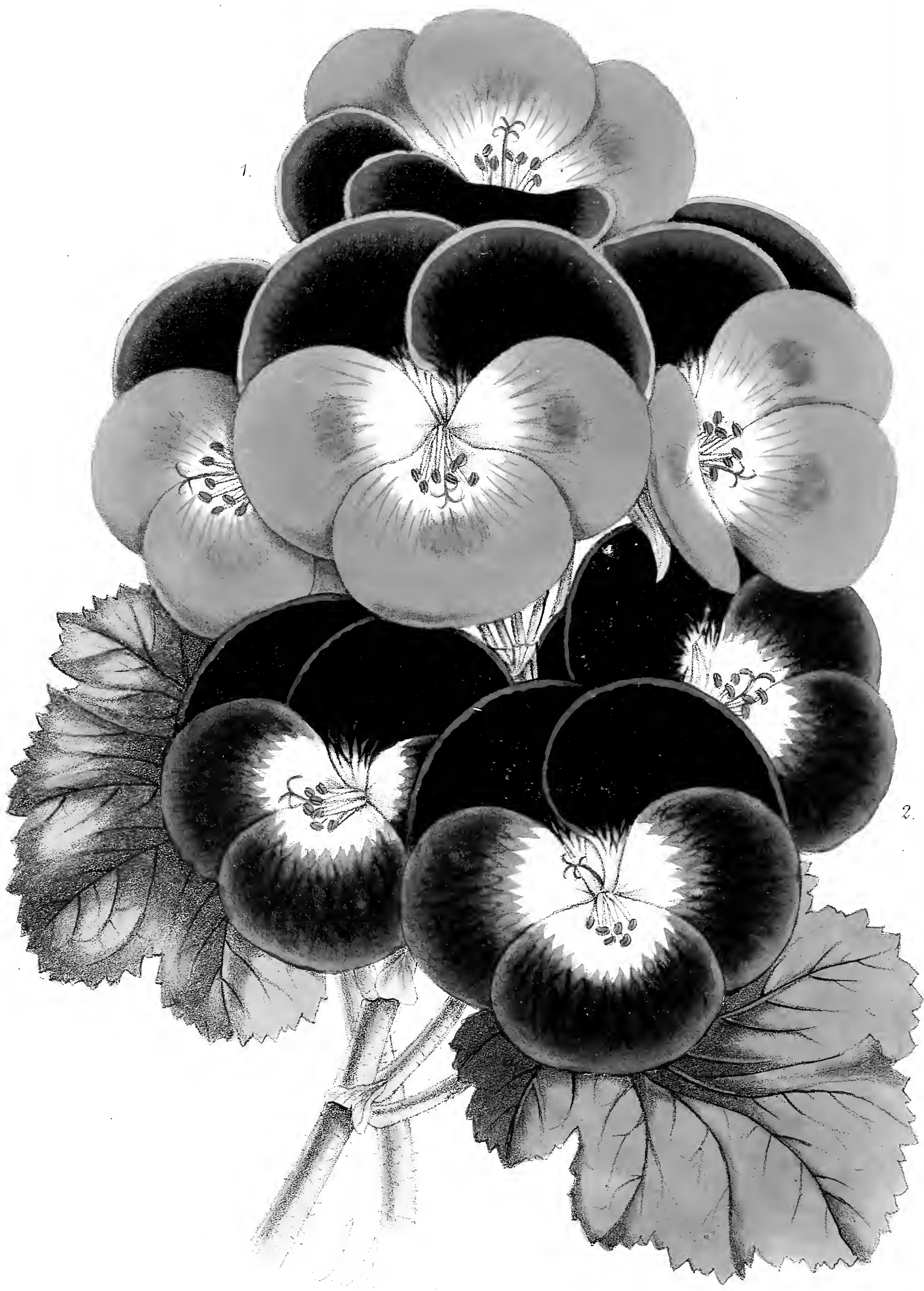


PLATE 257.

PELARGONIUMS, WILLIAM HOYLE AND
CHARLES TURNER.

When great perfection has been attained in any particular flower, the steps in improvement must be very gradual, and are not generally attained by chance, but by a careful study of the laws of hybridization, of the improvements already made, and of the most likely method of attaining a desired object. Thus, that magnificent flower which we figured in our last volume, *John Hoyle*, was the result of fifteen years of careful hybridizing on the part of its raiser, Mr. Hoyle,—no amount of care and skill being spared to effect it; when therefore it is said that no flower of the present season equals it, it is perfectly true in one point, but in another point of view, we see as great a step gained in other styles of flowers.

Two classes of Pelargoniums have been favourably considered, those with every dark lower petals, and those of the bright-scarlet tint found in the Zonale or bedding section. Indeed, for some years the Royal Botanic Society has offered a distinct prize for best seedlings in this latter class, and we have no hesitation in saying that the two now figured are the best flowers that have been exhibited in their respective sections; and we do not wonder therefore that they have obtained the high awards that have been given to them, as they have both received first-class certificates wherever they have been exhibited.

Charles Turner (Fig. 1) is a flower of a very brilliant scarlet colour,—so brilliant indeed that no pigment can possibly adequately represent it (a difficulty more connected with scarlet than with any other colour); the upper petals have a large blotch of dark maroon, shading off towards the eye, with a broad rim of scarlet, the throat is white, and the flower well

formed. *William Hoyle* (Fig. 2) is the darkest Pelargonium ever yet raised; the deep, brownish crimson of the lower petals never having yet been equalled, fully as dark as *Acme* and other flowers of a similar character in the fancy class; the throat is beautifully clear and white; the upper petals are, though brilliant in colour, a little inclined to turn back, but it is a splendid flower, and must be highly prized for its valuable properties. This, with several others, will be let out by Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, in the course of the present autumn.



PLATE 258.

ROSE, PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A very celebrated grower and raiser of Roses, M. Margottin, of Bourg-la-Reine, said to us some time ago that the blood of *General Jacqueminot* had so largely entered into the Roses which were now sent out every year, that he determined to hybridize flowers that had been brought out previous to its being raised, so as to avoid the great similarity and profusion of crimsons, light and dark, that are every year produced. Something of the same kind seems to have influenced M. Granger, the raiser of the Rose now figured, as it is a seedling raised from *Duchess of Sutherland*, crossed with *Jules Margottin*, and partakes apparently of the qualities of both parents. It is now in the hands of Messrs. Paul and Son, of the Old Nurseries, Cheshunt, by whom it will be let out in the spring of next year.

The new Roses of last season have not been largely exhibited this year, and hence we have to look for the reports of growers as to their qualities; it is therefore with considerable pleasure we add here the observations of Mr. George Paul, jun., who has bloomed the new flowers in his own nursery:—"We have *Maréchal Niel* just blooming again in our rose-house, and another plant out-of-doors is just opening its flowers in spite of the rain which we have been having daily; it is undoubtedly the greatest addition made to Roses for the last three years, and cannot be too highly recommended." This quite confirms our own view, as given when we published a figure of it some months ago. "Next to the yellow," Mr. Paul adds, "we should place *Duchesse de Caylus*, *Duke of Wellington*, *Madame Roussett*, *Marguerite de St. Amand*, *Xavier Olibo*, *Madame Gustave Bonnet*, and *Monsieur Boncenne*, an improvement of *P. Camille de Rohan*, in the first rank, and *Achille Gonod*, *Madame Charles*

Verdier, *Dr. Audry*, *Comtesse de Paris*, and *Rushton Radclyffe*, in the second rank. *Duchesse de Medina Cæli* is another finely-coloured Rose, very rich and dark, but not quite strong enough in petal; the rest of Gonod's, and all Trouillard's Roses, are flat, uninteresting, and, to our English taste, worthless." As Mr. Paul has been the most successful exhibitor of Roses at all our great Rose Shows this season, his opinion is the more valuable.

"*Princess Mary* is remarkable for its hardy habit and good autumnal qualities, being at this time (August 15th) in full bloom, in fact with better flowers than during the past hot summer, which has not been at all favourable for rose-flowers." So writes Mr. Paul; we have not ourselves seen this flower, but we have every confidence in Mr. Paul's judgment and Mr. Andrews's fidelity, and believe it will prove a very useful flower.



PLATE 259.

LOBELIA CORONOPIFOLIA.

We are indebted to Messrs. Backhouse and Son, of York, who have introduced so many valuable and beautiful herbaceous plants, for the opportunity of figuring the very beautiful Lobelia, which forms the subject of our present Plate.

At a time when every one who cultivates flowers is seeking to have them, not merely for the decoration of their gardens in summer, but also to ornament their houses and conservatories during the whole year, any plant that will effect this must be considered an acquisition, and when that flower is a blue one, the acquisition is all the greater; and such is the character given to this showy Lobelia by Messrs. Backhouse. They received it, as they inform us, "from a correspondent in the interior of Caffraria; when grown out-of-doors during the summer months, it forms a dense tuft, with spreading shoots, each terminating in an ascending rosette of leaves; from each of these shoots and their branches a flower-stem rises, of from four to six inches in height, bearing three to five or six large and lovely blue blossoms, having a faint tinge of violet, *each of which remains in perfection many weeks*, so that the plant is gay with flower throughout the whole range of the winter months, —a time when so much beauty has a double charm."

The character of the plant has been very admirably delineated by Mr. Andrews, and it remains for us but to say a few words on its cultivation. Like many herbaceous plants, it flourishes well in an open but not too rich soil; sandy loam, peat, and leaf-mould forming an admirable compost for it; it should be kept in a greenhouse during the winter months, and when increase is desired, this may be obtained by dividing the roots or suckers in spring, after the growth has commenced.

Lobelia coronopifolia is not by any means a new plant, but, like a great many old and valuable things, it has passed out of notice to give way to other things which have nothing more than novelty to recommend them, and hence there is often now a "hue and cry" raised for some long-forgotten flower. We hope herbaceous plants are again coming into favour, and we may expect to see many more old plants brought forward.

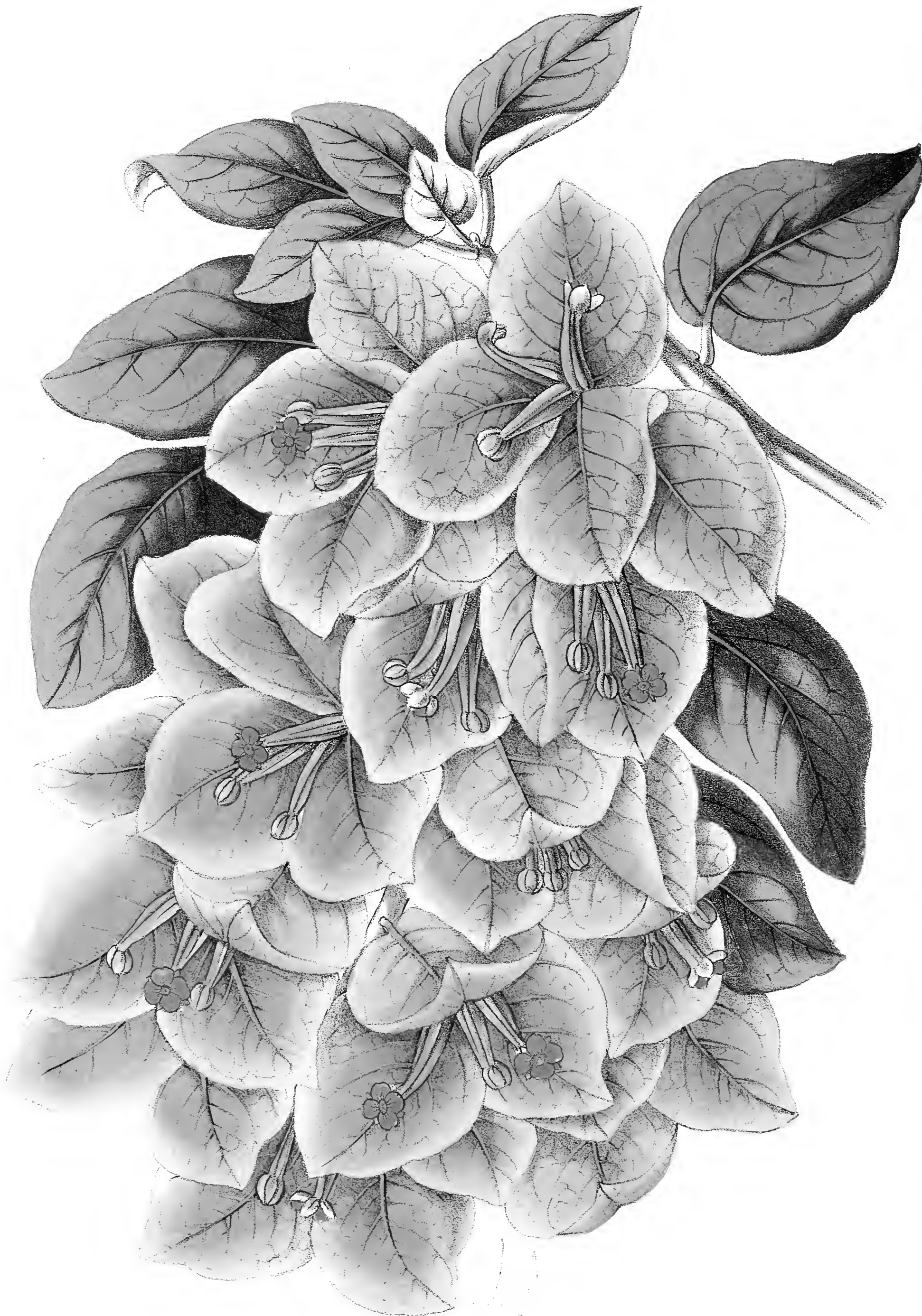


PLATE 260.

BOUGAINVILLÆA LATERITIA.

There has not been a greater sensation in the horticultural world than that produced some four or five years ago by Mr. Daniels, gardener to the Rev. C. E. Ruck Keene, at Swyncombe House, near Henley-on-Thames, when he exhibited some sprays of the beautiful *Bougainvillæa speciosa*, loaded with its light magenta-coloured bracts, as, although that plant was a well-known one, it had not been so grown as to produce in any degree of profusion its flowers, and had consequently been but little thought of; we shall not readily forget the *naïve* question of an enthusiastic lover of the modern style of gardening, when it was first exhibited at the Royal Botanic Society,—“Will it do for bedding-out?” Happily all lovers of plants have not their ideas bounded by the modern *parterre*, and hence it has become largely grown and valued.

The treatment adopted by Mr. Daniels, and which was then considered the only one by which the plants could be induced to flower, was, to use his own language, “towards the end of January to plunge it in the driest and hottest part of the house, to give water sparingly for the first month, afterwards more frequently, and towards the end or February or beginning of March, it will begin to unfold its charms; it must have all the light and sun that can be given it while in bloom, or the colour will be found to be very faint. The large plant here is growing with its roots close to the boiler, which projects through to the inside of the house, this made the end of the house so hot that any other plant placed near it was destroyed with insect, as spider, scale, etc.; but it is a great recommendation to *Bougainvillæa* to say that no insect except green-fly touches it. I believe too much dry heat

cannot be given, and too little water." This opinion, however, must now be modified, as Mr. Fleming, of Clevedon, has caused it to flower freely under the more ordinary treatment of a warm greenhouse plant, and fine pot-plants of it have been exhibited by Mr. Turner, of Slough.

Bougainvillæa lateritia was exhibited by Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, who obtained it from Mr. Daniels, and has received three first-class certificates; the entire stock of the plant was purchased from Mr. Turner by Mr. William Bull, of Chelsea, by whom it will be let out during the present autumn. The colour of the bracts, in which the great beauty of the plant consists, is a delicate salmony-pink, forming therefore a pretty contrast to the mauve-coloured bracts of *Speciosa*.



PLATE 261.

EPIDENDRUM VITELLINUM MAJUS.

Few subjects have increased more in interest during the past few years than what is commonly known as the cool treatment of Orchids; large importations of the varieties most suitable for this purpose have been made, a ready sale has been found for them, while houses have (we have been informed) been erected in large numbers for their reception. Amongst those which were earliest subjected to this treatment, and successfully, was the well-known *Epidendrum vitellinum*, and the far handsomer one which we now figure is equally suitable for that purpose.

We have had an opportunity during the present season of seeing at various times the cool Orchid-house of Mr. James Veitch, and have been surprised to find what a continuous bloom was kept up in it, from earliest spring, or rather winter, until late on in autumn, and will still be maintained for some time to come,—the permanence of bloom of these Orchids making them most desirable objects for this purpose. Beginning with the *Lycastes* and *Barkerias*, on through several species of *Odontoglossums*, and then with *Epidendrums*, it was always gay. We had also an opportunity of seeing Mr. Rucker's houses of a similar character at Wandsworth, where two divisions of a long pit-like house were devoted to this purpose: in the first the temperature was kept at from 45° to 50° ; here the flowers above-named flowered in great vigour; while in the second division, where the temperature was kept about five degrees higher, *Cypripediums*, *Calanthes*, *Dendrobiums*, *Leptotes*, and *Cattleyas* were doing well: and thus the idea heretofore attached to Orchids of a steaming East-Indian temperature (and still applicable to many species) is being

gradually dispelled, and some very beautiful and remarkable flowers are now within the powers of the multitude.

Epidendrum vitellinum majus is, as its name implies, a larger variety of the well-known *Epidendrum vitellinum*, and the colour is much brighter, and in every way an improved form. We are indebted to Mr. Veitch for the opportunity of figuring it; and in a note received from him, he confirms the statements above made, and also adds that the cut blooms of this Orchid last for a very long time in bloom.





J.A.

PLATE 262.

CYCLAMEN EUROPÆUM PEAKEANUM.

Few flowers are more graceful and elegant than the different varieties of Cyclamen, while their early-spring-blooming qualities add greatly to their value; and when combined, as in the case of *C. persicum odoratum*, with a delicious perfume, they are especially desirable, although no great diversity of colour is found amongst them.

The Cyclamen which we now figure, and which has been exhibited frequently by Mr. Holland, the intelligent gardener of R. W. Peake, Esq., of Spring Grove, Isleworth, besides the beauty of its appearance, both in foliage and flowers, has the additional recommendation of being evergreen, as will be seen from the following note, for which we are indebted to Mr. Holland, who has been most successful in the culture of this beautiful tribe of plants. "This very distinct variety was collected by R. W. Peake, Esq., in the South of Europe in 1859, and has been exhibited at all seasons of the year; and has obtained at the shows of the Royal Horticultural, Royal Botanic, and other Societies, first-class certificates. The remarkable features of this plant are its being evergreen, and in a constant state of efflorescence, while its blossoms are very fragrant, and continue for a long time. I have raised several seedlings from it, and they all maintain the character of the parent bulb." It will be at once seen that there is, in many respects, a considerable departure from the character of *C. Europæum*, and that its qualities are such as to make it a very valuable plant. At present Mr. Holland is unable to say when it will be let out, but doubtless, during the coming season, there

will be many opportunities of seeing it, together with those remarkably successful specimens of Cyclamen culture which Mr. Holland is wont to exhibit; a success which he mainly ascribes to giving the plant abundance of room, and not allowing the bulb to become too dry during its season of rest.



PLATE 263.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII.

Few frequenters of the great Metropolitan shows can have failed to observe the very fine plants of *Allamanda* which are exhibited there by some of our leading plantsmen, the vigour of the foliage, and the bright clear yellow of these large and handsome flowers, always marking them out as objects of much interest.

Beautiful, however, as they are when thus treated, it is not in such positions that they are seen to the best advantage, it is when trained along the rafters of a stove, and allowed free liberty to roam at will, that the beauties of the several varieties are seen. *Allamanda cathartica* and *Schottii* are the kinds most generally in cultivation; and we have seen a beautiful effect in the stove produced by one of these varieties, and the glorious *Stephanotis floribunda* mingling together their flowers and foliage, the latter attracting as much by its delicious perfume as by its pure white waxy-looking flowers.

None of the varieties of this remarkable family are, however, at all to be compared with the very beautiful and striking flower which Mr. Andrews has so faithfully represented in our Plate. It was originally imported from Guiana by Messrs. A. Henderson and Co., of Pine Apple Place, from whom it was purchased by Mr. W. Bull, of Chelsea, and will be by him distributed during the present month. The description given of it by Mr. Bull is as follows:—“*Allamanda Hendersonii* is the largest-flowered orange-yellow *Allamanda* known, lobes finely formed, immensely thick and wax-like, and tinged with brown on the reverse side. The plant begins to flower about the same time as the other *Allamandas*; but, when once it commences, it possesses the excellent property of being continuous;

thus the blooming is prolonged throughout the season, so that it will be available for exhibition purposes, and as a free-growing stove-climber unequalled. The habit is good, with excellent rich dark-green glossy foliage; it has received two first-class certificates for its superior merit," distinctions which, in this case, we believe to be well deserved.





PLATE 264.

PICOTEES, MILTON AND MRS. FISHER.

The complaint made some time since in the columns of one of our most influential gardening-papers, that the culture of Picotees and Carnations has rapidly declined of late years in the South of England, is unquestionably true; nor is it difficult to find the reason, for, independently of the fact that the rage for bedding-out plants is fatal to florists' flowers, and, indeed, to many other branches of gardening, there is so much of care and trouble required in their cultivation, that when the stimulus of prizes is withheld, those who have grown them abandon their culture, and give their attention to other matters.

When we state this, we do not mean to imply that they are difficult of cultivation (not one-tenth part so much so as the *Auricula*), but that they require patience and attention in a larger measure than the bedding-out system demands at the hands of its followers: unlike the Rose, too, they will flourish in the centre of a town, provided there be sunlight and air; indeed, two of the most successful growers we ever met with grew their flowers in a crowded part of the Irish metropolis. It were needless for us to enter into the details of their cultivation, but simply to correct an error which many persons have fallen into, viz. that of growing them in very highly manured soil; this has not only the effect of causing many of the flowers to run, but also to engender a highly artificial state of constitution, which becomes, after a time, fatal to them,—a less exciting compost, thoroughly sweetened and well exposed to the action of frost, being much more suitable for them.

The only place in the neighbourhood of London where these beautiful flowers can now be seen in perfection is Mr. Charles

Turner's, of the Royal Nursery, Slough. There, the most brilliant colouring, and the most refined and delicate marking, are to be seen in the different classes of Picotees and Carnations; from the former we have selected two new varieties for our illustration.

Milton (Fig. 1) was raised by the Rev. C. Fellowes, of Shotesham Rectory, near Norwich, a name well known in the floricultural world. It is a flower of exquisite beauty, the ground a clear white, the petals large and well-formed, and the edge a broad lively purple, and strictly confined to the edge. *Mrs. Fisher* was raised by Mr. Taylor, of Oxford, and is a most beautiful light rose-edged flower of remarkable purity and delicacy of colouring; it is a fuller flower than *Milton*, but both are models in their respective classes; they will appear, we believe, in Mr. Turner's Catalogue for the present autumn.

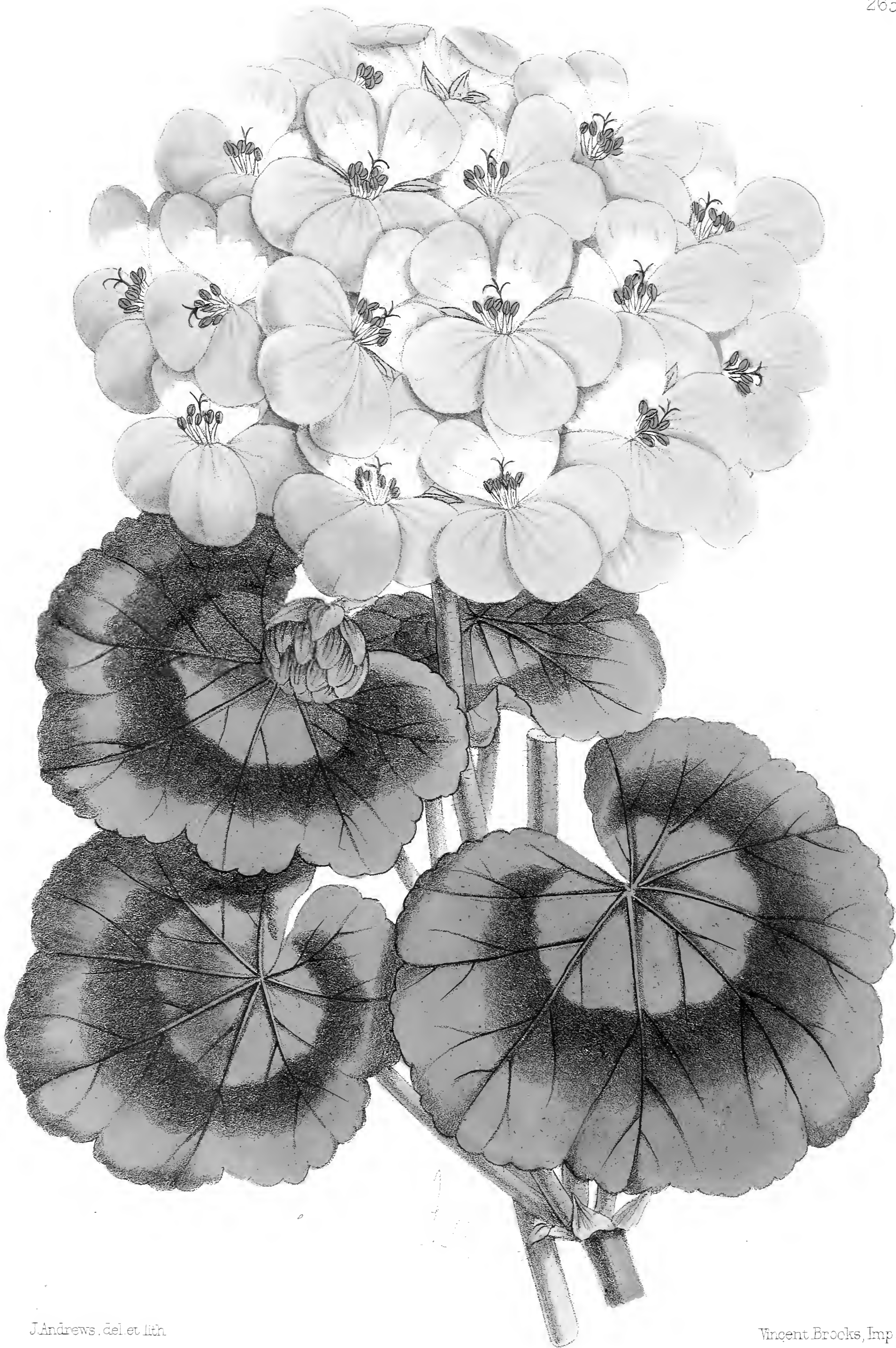


PLATE 265.

ZONALE GERANIUM, WILTSHIRE LASS.

Nothing more is needed to show the great popularity of this tribe of plants than the production of the vast number of seedling flowers, of various degrees of merit, which are being continually raised and brought into public notice. During the present season, Mr. Bull, of Chelsea, Messrs. F. and H. Smith, of Dulwich, Mr. George Smith, of Hornsey, Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, and other growers, have sent out a large number; in fact, the lists are now being so much augmented, that they will, ere long, require considerable weeding out. We are convinced that no more desirable acquisition has been made than *Wiltshire Lass*, which we now figure.

The pink-coloured flowers have always been favourites,—*Christina*, *Eve*, *Charmer*, *Helen Lindsay*, and others being much esteemed. We have seen another excellent addition to this class in *Serena*, which bids fair to be an excellent flower; to this class *Wiltshire Lass* belongs, and has been greatly admired by all who saw it. It was exhibited by Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury, at one of the meetings of the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, where we saw it; it is thus described in the Transactions of the Society:—"One of the finest of the pink-flowered bedding varieties yet seen, remarkable not so much for the size of flower as for the size and completeness of truss; the leaves were marked with a pale zone, the flowers were rosy-pink, the base of the upper petals white, and the trusses were remarkably large and dense, having the valuable property of retaining their blossoms for a long time in the truss. It will be a most valuable decorative variety. First certificate." It has also received a first-class certificate from the Royal Botanic Society.

Amongst the flowers in this section that we have seen during the present year, the following will, we think, be found valuable:—*Magnum Bonum* (F. and H. Smith), orange-salmon, light eye; *Pre-eminent* (F. and H. Smith), crimson-scarlet; *Premier* (F. and H. Smith), velvety scarlet, white eye: *Rev. H. Dombtrain* (F. and H. Smith), rich cerise, tinted with lake; *Glow* (F. and H. Smith), large and fine, deep rich scarlet; *Serena* (Bull), light pink, large and fine; *Governor* (Bull), rich scarlet, large flower; *Manfred* (Bull), brilliant scarlet, very large; *Venus* (Halley), beautifully formed, scarlet flower, with white eye, fine form, and beautiful dark, horse-shoe foliage, slightly tinted with brown; *Glory* (George Smith), very large and fine flower, with fine truss, bright scarlet; and *Princess* (George Smith), fine orange-scarlet.

We have only to add that *Wiltshire Lass* will be let out in May by Messrs. Downie, Laird, and Laing, of Stanstead Park, by whom the stock was purchased from Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury.



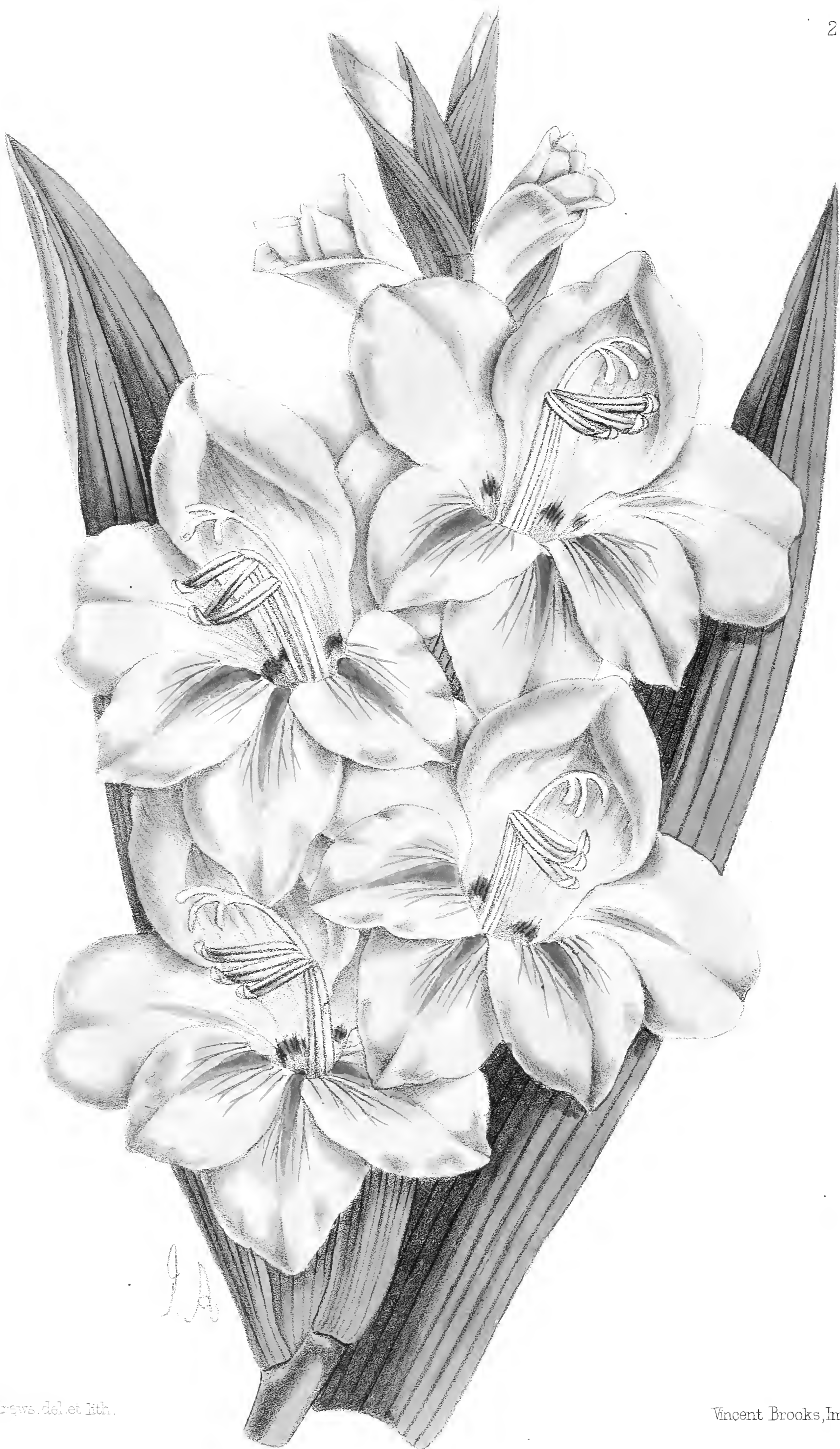


PLATE 266.

GLADIOLUS, SIR JAMES CLARK.

The past season has been a wonderful one for the Gladiolus. Where care was given to watering during the early part of the summer, when the weather was so dry, and the bulbs were not allowed to suffer for that cause, which they are very apt to do,—growers have been amply rewarded; we have grown them ourselves for some years, but never had we such fine spikes of bloom, or less loss among the bulbs. The season was indeed a very early one; when the Crystal Palace show took place on the 30th of August, we had very few blooms left, and when the Brighton show was held on the 14th of September, where we took first prize last year for twenty-four, we could not, had we tried our utmost, have cut six spikes of bloom.

We had the opportunity of seeing, previous to their blooming, a fine collection grown by Mr. J. F. Lombard, near Dublin; and, when in bloom, Mr. Standish's large stock of his own seedlings at Ascot, and we never saw them finer. The flower we figure is one of his seedlings, and is from a bloom in our own garden.

There were four new varieties sent out by M. Souchet, of Fontainebleau, last season, and they are all flowers of first-rate quality. *Madame Furtado* is a beautiful flower, of the same style as Mr. Standish's *Eleanor Norman*, figured by us last year, delicate French-white, striped and barred with rose; *Meyerbeer* is a glowing brilliant scarlet, flamed with vermilion, and with amaranth red spots,—a noble spike; *Madame de Sévigné*, clear rose, largely spotted, and lined with pure white, colour very fresh; *Fulton*, transparent vermilion-red, very lively, large flower, of magnificent colour, somewhat in the style of *James Veitch*; these are all excellent flowers. Amongst the newer kinds of

Mr. Standish we noticed *Miss Howell*, light rose, pencilled with carmine, yellow throat; *Scottish Chief*, fine peach-striped, and spotted with carmine-purple feather on damask; *Lord Clyde*, cerise-yellow throat, plum feathers; *Joseph Maston*, fine scarlet; *Sir James Clark* is a beautiful, bright salmon-rose, with very deep scarlet feathers in the centre of the lower petals, and a scarlet spot in the throat; it has a long, noble-looking spike, and is unquestionably a flower of great merit.

The secret in growing *Gladiolus* is to dry the bulbs well, to give good rich soil, and to water freely in dry weather; where these are attended to, we do not think much difficulty will be experienced in their growth; and, although in some few instances we have seen symptoms of disease this season, yet we are inclined to think that a good deal of this results from want of care in drying off the bulbs.

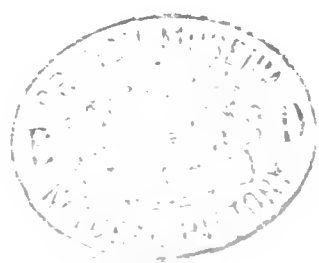




PLATE 267.

BIGNONIA ARGYREA VIOLESCENS.

There can be little question that there is truth in the observation that the fashion which is now extending in horticulture is chiefly running in the direction of fine foliaged plants; "this commenced in the first instance with Ferns, British and exotic, until now it has extended in every direction, and plants with large leaves, metallic leaves, and, above all, variegated leaves, are now eagerly sought for;" and it has been said, "A species which would not be looked at for preserving the natural green of its foliage, became at once an object of interest for labouring under a kind of albinism, so as to make it appear mottled; but white and green, and yellow and green, were not enough to cause beauty, the eye wanted more, and during the last few years the whole of the inhabited and uninhabited world has been searched for plants with leaves having more than two colours, if possible all those of the rainbow."

During the present year we had the pleasure of visiting M. Linden's establishment at Brussels, and, from what we there saw, we are inclined to believe, that beautiful as are some of the foliaged plants which have been introduced by him, some that he has received and is receiving from his collector, M. Wallis, from the depths of the virgin forests of the High Amazon, will exceed in beauty anything that we have yet seen. Thus we know what a beautiful thing *Maranta Veitchii* is, but M. Linden has received one in which there is a broad, transparent band of glowing crimson, and has also one, which will be shortly introduced to the public, where the veins are of a bright, rich rose-colour.

Amongst the latest introductions has been the plant we now figure; it is a very pretty, ornamental stove-climber, introduced

from South America. The leaves of this plant are very beautiful; when young they are of a purplish-green, with the midrib and veins bordered on each side with bright violet-rose, and as they become matured, changing to a bright green ground-colour, with borders on each side of the midrib and veins of silvery whiteness, the colour of the under-surface being bright purple-crimson. It has been exhibited by Mr. W. Bull, of Chelsea, and obtained a first-class certificate from the Floral Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. It succeeds under the ordinary treatment of stove-climbers, to which class of plants it will form an interesting addition.



PLATE 268.

AZALEA, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.

We have again had recourse to the Dorking Nursery, from whence so many good and valuable varieties of Azalea have emanated, for our illustration; the very beautiful and distinct flower figured in our Plate being one of the seedlings of Messrs. Ivery and Son.

We had this year the opportunity of comparing the style of growth adopted by the Belgian nurserymen, Verschaffelt, Van Geert, Van Houtte, and others, and comparing it with that of our English growers, and we found that the plants with a circular contour were cultivated in preference to those of a pyramidal form, and that their custom is to place the Azalea out-of-doors after it has done blooming, and there allow it to make its growth, having first carefully cut it all over, to induce young growth. This is quite different from our course, and very probably the difference in climate would prevent the application of the same plan here, our best growers never allowing theirs to be placed out-of-doors at all. As regards the shape of the plants, we are rather inclined to agree with the Belgians than with our own growers, although we should much prefer to see even a still more natural style of growth,—a point to which we believe we must be ultimately brought.

With regard to new varieties, we have already noticed and figured in the Magazine in 1864 and in February of the present year, two fine varieties raised by the same grower,—*Forget-me-not*, a brilliant, glossy, reddish purple; and *Fascination*, one of those beautifully mottled flowers in the style of *Étoile de Gand*, etc. We have also seen one belonging to Mr. Bull, *Reine des Pays-Bas*, which promises to be a very attractive variety; we have also heard *Grande-Duchesse de Bade*, an orange-

scarlet, well spoken of; while the *Stella* and *Vesuvius* of Mr. James Veitch have been so often exhibited, that it is needless to speak of their merits.

Princess Alexandra was raised by Mr. Ivery from a pod of seed gathered in 1861 off a large, light-coloured seedling (not named), impregnated with the pollen of *Azalea Flower of the Day*. It partakes of the character of the latter flower in the remarkable substance of its petals; it is of moderate growth, with neat green foliage, the colour white, with beautiful pink stripes and bars; it has only been exhibited once at the Crystal Palace show, in May of the present year, where it obtained a first-class certificate, and was admired by all who saw it. It will, we believe, be let out in the course of next autumn.



PLATE 269.

CATTLEYA EXONIENSIS.

It was a bold thought to submit the aristocratic tribe of Orchids to the same process which had produced such wonderful results in the more common and easily-managed classes, known as florists' flowers. And all honour be to Mr. Dominy, the intelligent foreman of Mr. Veitch, for the manner in which he carried out, so successfully and perseveringly, his plan. If he had done nothing else, this charming Orchid, which we now figure, is sufficient to attest his skill and success.

Cattleya Exoniensis was raised more than ten years since by Mr. Dominy, from seeds raised from *Cattleya Mossiae*, impregnated with *Laelia purpurata*, and successfully unites the beauties of these much-admired Orchids. It must surely have greatly rejoiced the hybridizer, when, after years of long and patient watching of the little seedlings, he saw the expanding of this lovely flower, proving so conclusively that it was possible to produce varieties by the hybridization of our loveliest Orchids. "It proves to be an autumnal bloomer of fine sturdy and robust habit; the stems are one-leaved, and the spathes one- or more flowered; the sepal and petals vary in width, are of waxlike substance, and blush-coloured, the terminal half of the lip ranging from rosy-purple to a rich deep like crimson-maroon; the lateral part of the lip is white, and sometimes with a large purple margin, and a central portion of yellow streaked with purple. It obtained a first-class certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society, in September, 1864."*

We would take this opportunity of referring to a new Orchid-pot invented by Mr. Dominy, and which we saw in successful operation at Mr. Veitch's Nursery during the past

* So Mr. Veitch kindly writes to us.

summer. It is made with a false bottom with bars, like an ordinary drain, and is most useful for growing epiphytal Orchids, as it admits of the free circulation of air among the roots, which is of such great importance to epiphytal Orchids, and obviates the use of the objectionable potsherds for draining, which tend so much to harbour insects and produce fungi. The false bottom fits into the Orchid-pot about two or three inches below the rim, the whole of the part underneath being open to the air.





PLATES 270, 271.
NEW FUCHSIAS.

In order to give a better illustration of the new Fuchsias which have been raised by our friend and neighbour Edward Banks, Esq., of Sholden, near Deal, the most successful hybridizer of this beautiful tribe of plants in England, we have given a double Plate, containing four of the best varieties of the present season, which will be let out in the ensuing spring by Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son.

While many strange sports have taken place in Fuchsias, and those with double corollas and white corollas have found favour with many, there are those who, like our friend, still mainly confine their attention to the more regular and normal style of flower, and it is hardly possible to conceive that much advance can be made on those which have been already raised. Yet we are warned against making any rash assertions on this point; they have been so often made before, and have so often been shown to be fallacious, that it is impossible for us to say what further advance may yet be made. We ventured the other day to make a somewhat similar remark to Mr. Hoyle, of Reading, as to his beautiful Pelargoniums, and he at once pointed out many particulars in which advance might be made, and we have in his set of this year a remarkable proof of the truth of this, his scarlet flower *Charles Turner* being the first of that colour that has been raised having a white throat,—a feature which adds greatly to the beauty of the flower.

Mr. Banks raises every year five or six thousand seedlings from carefully hybridized seed, and if, out of that number, he obtains eight or ten of first-rate quality, he is satisfied, but he is not content with one year's trial; he knows well that seedlings are oftentimes very fickle, and hence his first selections

are tried over again a second time, and sometimes even a third year, so that none of the varieties sent out in the spring were raised later than 1864, and some of them in 1863. He thus ensures, as far as he can, that his name as a raiser is maintained.

Day Dream (Fig. 1) is a flower of remarkable size as to its corolla; looking at it, one would almost fancy it to be a double-corolla'd flower, but this appearance entirely arises from the remarkably large petals, and their very great substance; the colour of the tube and sepals is bright crimson, and of the corolla, lavender with crimson base. *Lizzy Hexham* (Fig. 2) is a beautifully symmetrical flower, the sepals recurved and beautifully formed; the corolla, of a deep rich purple, very dark, with crimson feathering at the base; altogether this is a very telling flower. *Catherine Parr* (Fig. 3) is a beautiful white-tubed flower, with bright crimson corolla, and very fine flowering; while *Lady Dumbello* (Fig. 4) is a very large and bold-looking variety; the tube and sepals crimson, the corolla very large, the petals of great substance, of a bright mauve colour, probably not so free-flowering as the others, but very remarkable in appearance. Altogether we believe that these flowers will fully maintain the reputation of their distinguished raiser.

The cultivators of Fuchsias would do well to try the effect of Standen's manure* on those plants which they grow for exhibition; we have tried it on other plants and have found its effects very beneficial, and we have heard that it is equally so with Fuchsias, giving great vigour to the plants and size to the flowers.

* Sold in canisters by Barr and Sugden, King Street, Covent Garden.



PLATE 272.

STAURANTHERA GRANDIFLORA.

Free-blooming stove plants are always a desideratum; the expense of maintaining a stove being always so much greater, that it generally occupies a smaller place in the establishment than the greenhouse and the conservatory; so that, when plants will only flower when in a large state, they become comparatively useless to those who are compelled to be contented with a small stove, and hence the plant we now figure will be found valuable for that purpose.

The search for novelties continues unabated; and from all parts of the world not only we, but our friends on the Continent, are receiving continually additions to their already abundant store, and it would seem almost as if there would soon be nothing to be reported as *new*; and yet there are, doubtless, many parts unexplored. May we not believe that the central portions of South America—those parts watered by the Amazon—contain many an unknown flower? in fact, Mr. Linden's collector, Mr. Wallis, is proving that by the remarkably fine things he is sending home; then, Madagascar, notwithstanding what Mr. Ellis has done, doubtless contains many good plants; and *Angræcum sesquipedale* and *Ouvirandra fenestralis* are, perhaps, only instalments of still finer things in store for us. The interior of China and Central Asia may yet afford us valuable additions; and even Japan, notwithstanding Mr. Veitch and Mr. Fortune, may still further enrich us. Mr. H. J. G. Veitch has shown us that Australia has still other stores to yield us; and that enterprising traveller will, no doubt, add more discoveries to his already numerous ones; and then, when we see that even in nature various forms of old plants are constantly making their appear-

ance, and that even Orchids are submitting to the skill and energy of the hybridizer, as our present number testifies, we do not think that there is any need for us to fear "the supplies will be stopped."

Stauranthera grandiflora is a native of Moulmein (from whence it has been recently introduced), with large glabrous leaves; the flowers are of a delicate light blue, with which the bright yellow throat contrasts remarkably well, blooming freely on small plants: it has been introduced to England by Mr. W. Bull, of Chelsea.



PLATE 273.

SWAINSONIA MAGNIFICA.

New Holland, so rich in flowers belonging to the class to which *Swainsonia* belongs, has already contributed some very beautiful plants of this genus, one of which we figured in our former volume (p. 106), and we have now the pleasure of adding this very delicate and bright-coloured species to our illustrations; for the opportunity of doing so, we are indebted to Mr. B. S. Williams, of the Victoria Nursery, Holloway.

The seeds of *Swainsonia magnifica* were received by Mr. Williams from Australia with some other miscellaneous seeds, and first flowered with him in 1863. It was then considered sufficiently good to merit a further trial; and when it flowered in 1864, proved to be quite distinct from any other *Swainsonia* known. "The flowers are large as *Clianthus magnificus*, while the soft graceful growth of the *Swainsonia* adds greatly to its beauty. It produces its long pendent racemes of delicate bright-coloured pink flowers very abundantly, and is well adapted for a cool greenhouse, either grown as a specimen plant, or planted out in a border for pillars and trellis-work." When grown from seed, it is better to soak the seeds slightly in warm water, if they have been kept any time; but if sown as soon as ripe, this will be unnecessary; they should be placed either in a stove or slight hotbed. The soil which is best suited to these young plants (which should be potted off as soon as sufficiently strong for the purpose) is half-fibrous loam and half peat, together with a good proportion of silver sand.

We think that there can be but little doubt that the *Swainsonias*, and many of these Australian plants, would succeed in some of the sheltered nooks of Devonshire and Cornwall in the open air, against a south wall, as we have seen

many of them growing and flowering freely at Angers, in France ; and if, as we are told, *Banksia*, and such-like plants, succeed there, why should not the Australian climbers also ? There is no doubt that the increased desire to obtain effect in our gardens will contribute to such results.

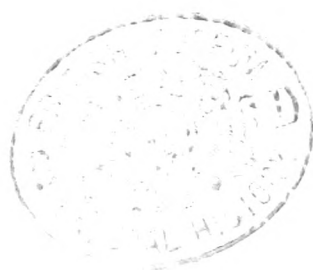




PLATE 274.

CLIANTHUS DAMPIERI, *var.* MARGINATA.

There are few flowers which make a more striking appearance than the beautiful *Clianthus Dampieri*, and we can well remember how much it was admired when exhibited by the Messrs. Veitch, at St. James's Hall, in the year 1858; its singular shape, bright glowing colour, and dark boss, giving it a most remarkable appearance. The plant itself is by no means a novelty, having been discovered in 1699, by Dampier (after whom it was named), in the dry sandy islands of Dampier's Archipelago, North-West Australia; but it had not adapted itself to the culture that it received, and so had all the charm of novelty when it was then exhibited.

Few persons who have visited the well-known establishment of Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son, but could fail to admire the beautiful plants which were and are still grown in one of their long light pits, and would find it difficult to decide between the claims of this plant and *Lapageria rosea*, which was grown in the same house; it is impatient of damp, and requires careful management during the winter months, and is best treated as a biennial.

It is to the Messrs. Henderson that we are also indebted for this new variety, which, if it at all corresponds with the Plate,* will be as great an addition as is the white variety of *Lapageria*; but as they regard it now as almost as sportive as a florist's flower, they will not, we believe, guarantee that

* Several gentlemen who have seen the drawing, and have at one time or other resided in Australia, have recognized the plant as one well known to them, and greatly admired in the colony; so that we have every likelihood of seeing not only this, but other beautiful varieties, produced from the imported seed which the Messrs. Henderson are sending out.

it will come true, and of this we can only of course judge by time; in cultivation it will be found to succeed by the same method of treatment as the older variety, and is best planted out in a light and airy situation, no place suiting it better than such a pit as it is grown in by the Messrs. Henderson.





PLATE 275.

NEW STRIPED VERBENAS.

When we figured some time ago (p. 195) some of the new Italian Verbenas, which had then made their appearance from the Continent, we ventured to say, that although they were themselves very deficient in shape, and what gardeners call "weedy" in growth, that they would be found most valuable as the parents and precursors of a new race of striped flowers; the flowers which we now figure from the collection of Mr. Bull, are an evidence of the faith of our anticipations.

Every season a large number of Verbenas are brought forward by various raisers, but very few of them are improvements on those we already have; and indeed for bedding varieties and general effect, we are obliged to use flowers that have been many years in growth; such sorts as *Géant des Batailles*, *Lord Raglan*, *Nemesis*, *Purple King*, and others, being still unsurpassed. It is not likely that such flowers as those we now figure will be serviceable as bedding plants; for, as a rule, two-coloured flowers, even those where only the eye is of a different colour, do not succeed so well as those which are self-coloured or nearly so; but for exhibition, and in contrast with the self-coloured varieties, they will be found, we imagine, very useful.

The varieties here figured are *Beautiful* (Fig. 1), white, very clearly blotched, flaked and striped with purple, good shape, an exceedingly handsome variety. *Carnation* (Fig. 2), pure white, flaked with rich deep crimson, and striped with rose almost like a carnation; the truss is large and good. *Fascination* (Fig. 3), white, beautifully striped and blotched with dark crimson, also striped with violet-rose and carmine; good truss, flowers large and finely formed. The first of these flowers being

striped with two colours, gives them a new place amongst Verbenas, and leads us to anticipate further improvements. In addition to these figured, Mr. Bull has *Painter*, a lavender-coloured flower, shaded with purple, and striped and flaked with violet-crimson. These will be all let out next spring.



PLATE 276.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES AMÆNA, *var.* ALBA.

This is another of the very beautiful varieties of *Primula* for which we are indebted to the enterprise of Mr. Veitch,* it having been sent home by his son, Mr. J. Gould Veitch, from Japan, of which island it is supposed, by some, to be a native; but in the 'Botanical Magazine,' where the dark-coloured variety is figured (t. 5528), the late Sir William Hooker says, after mentioning that Dr. Asa Gray, in his collections of Williams and Thomson, gives it as an inhabitant of Simoda, adds,—“but as we have never received it in any of the numerous collections of specimens we have received from Japan, is it not likely, since the Japanese are great gardeners, they may have imported it from Siberia, as they appear to have done with *Primula sinensis*?

The variety there referred to we have ourselves figured (p. 249); and there can be no doubt that the estimate formed of it by Sir W. Hooker is correct, “that it is a great acquisition to European gardens;” and we think the same may be said of that which we now figure. The flowers are somewhat pendulous, and thereby display the beautiful magenta-coloured under-surface of the petals, which are themselves white. The plant is of very easy cultivation; indeed, we have seen it recommended as desirable for open-sheltered places in the open border, either in or out of pots; “if in pots, they should be only plunged during their period of bloom; and when done blooming they should be removed to an east or open border, where they will not receive much sun from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. This is a good place to grow them in, namely, a cool border,

* Owing to the smallness of the stock, we are informed that this plant cannot be distributed for some time.

where they may receive the morning sun before it becomes too hot for them; the subsoil to be well drained, and a compost of leafy loam, and well-decayed leaf-mould or peat, in equal parts, to be used.”*

We have had one of the varieties of double Primroses, let out by Messrs. Smith, of Dulwich, in bloom for now nearly twelve months, and with every prospect of its continuing to bloom throughout the winter. This continuous flowering property is very important, and considerably adds to the value of the plants, which are meritorious also in other points of view.

* Mr. Abbey, in ‘Journal of Horticulture.’



PLATE 277.

AUCUBA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.

It may surprise some of our readers, perhaps, to see so old and common a shrub as the common *Aucuba* represented in our pages; but we have felt that the value of the discovery of the male plant by Mr. R. Fortune, and its consequent introduction to this country, through Mr. J. Standish, is best represented by the effect likely to be produced when it becomes common; and so, instead of giving a representation of one of the many plain and variegated-leaved varieties which have been recently introduced, we have figured the common variegated variety in fruit.

We extract from the *Journal of Horticulture* the following notice:—"Few plants, if any, have received such unanimous and well-merited approbation as the specimen of *Aucuba Japonica vera*, exhibited by Mr. Standish. It has been the only new plant of the year which has been signalized by having the Society's Silver Flora Medal awarded to it. At the time when this fruit-bearing *Aucuba* (it being a female plant) was introduced, the stamen-bearing, or male plant, was brought with it, by the fertilizing powers of which we were, in due time, promised to be able to make the well-known *Aucuba Japonica variegata* a fruit- or berry-bearing plant. The time is not far distant when the male, or pollen-bearing plant, of this shrub will be attainable by all; but, at present, few only possess it, the value being so great, and the stock so limited; in the meantime, we may anticipate the privilege of seeing these shrubs, which grow so luxuriantly in every situation in this country, covered at Christmas (a rival with our truly-loved English Holly) with brilliant scarlet berries."

Being much struck with some bushes of these at Mr. W.

Bull's some time ago, we determined to give a plate of it rather than of one of the newer kinds. We question if any variegated will be prettier or more constant than the old one.

Amongst the newer varieties which we have seen at Mr. Bull's, and introduced by Dr. Von Siebold, we may enumerate of the female variety *A. fœmina elegans*, *latifolia*, *variegata*, *macrophylla*; and of the male plant, *angustata*, *bicolor*, and *maculata*. We anticipate quite a change in the aspect of our shrubberies when these plants come to be extensively grown.



PLATE 278.

VERBENA, REALLY BLUE.

There are two classes of persons for whom the raisers of Verbenas endeavour to cater; those who require them for exhibition, and those who only need them for bedding purposes. A variety may be, and very often is, suitable for both; but really show flowers do not, as a rule, make the best plants for out-of-door work. Of the many beautiful varieties raised and exhibited by Mr. Perry, of Castle Bromwich, near Birmingham, few are valuable for out-of-door work; nor can blooms, such as he produces, be obtained except from pot-plants. He used formerly to grow them in frames; but even that, he informed us, interfered with the cleanliness of the bloom, so that now he only grows them in pots.

Amongst bedding Verbenas *Purple King* is the typical plant; and the attempt of raisers of seedlings has been (although, as yet, unsuccessfully) to obtain the same dwarf habit and freedom of bloom in other colours that it presents as a purple flower; while another object eagerly sought after has been to obtain a thoroughly blue flower. There are several which are so called, such as *Mrs. Moore*, *Garibaldi*, *Blue Bonnet*, etc. etc.; but they are either not blue, or their habit is such as to prevent their being of any service as bedding plants; but in the Verbena, which we now figure, Mr. Bull, of Chelsea, believes he has supplied this long-felt want, for his description of it is as follows:—"This unique and interesting variety supplies the long-felt desideratum amongst bedding Verbenas, viz. a really blue variety. This is not only of a rich blue colour, but its habit is free, close, and compact, just such as a Verbena ought to be; it will, therefore, be very valuable for that purpose, as

well as for ribbon ornamentation, and all out-of-door decoration."

The great variety in colour in bedding flowers, and the great improvement in habit and form of flowers, has led to the exclusion of Verbenas of the same shade; but in such colours as these there can be no substitute, and we are therefore glad to welcome what seems to be so valuable an addition.

We have only to add that it will be let out by Mr. Bull in April.



PLATE 279.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, IONA AND JOHN
SALTER.

Among the autumnal sights of London there is not one that the lover of beautiful flowers more values than Mr. Salter's exhibition of Chrysanthemums in his winter garden at Hammersmith. We must confess ourselves to indifference to Chrysanthemum shows. We do not care about the huge cut-flowers which have been twisted, and dressed, and *fattened* until, like the prize cattle, the real and ordinary character of the subject is lost; nor do we care for the exceedingly carefully grown plants exhibited,—there is a want of brightness in colour which, in the dull murky days of November, tell very much against their effect when massed together in this way; but in Mr. Salter's garden the light and airy character of the house, the charming manner in which they are grouped, and the novelty of sorts, all combine to make it a place of great interest to the florist.

We have selected from those which we saw at Mr. Salter's last November, the two forming our Plate, as being the most distinct. Mr. Salter has other fine sorts, which he has selected from several hundred seedlings for distribution in April. Amongst the varieties of last year which have proved to be excellent additions to our already large lot of good varieties, we may mention *Blanche of Castile*, pure white incurved flower; *Golden Ball*, bright orange with golden back (figured by us last year); *Lady Carey*, large lilac; *Mr. Brunlees*, large Indian red, with gold tips; *Mr. Wynes*, violet-puce incurved; *Mr. Kaines*, transparent blush incurved; *Prince of Wales*, dark purple-violet, with lighter shade, beautifully incurved; *Sam Weller*, Indian

red with golden tips; *Venus*, large delicate lilac-peach (figured by us last year); and *Virgin Queen*, pure snow-white.

Amongst the Chrysanthemums to be let out this season there are, besides the above, *Crimson Velvet*, glaring dark-crimson; *Fair Margaret*, pale rose-anemone; *Gloria Mundi*, seedling of *Jardin des Plantes*, and an improvement on that fine flower; *Golden Beverley*, a fine canary sport of white *Beverley*; *Hereward*, fine purple and silvery back; *Lady Palmerston*, fine large primrose; *Sabina*, straw, white and yellow centre; *Mozart*, dark red, bronze and gold; *Countess of Granville*, white, very deep and full.

Of the varieties figured in our Plate, *Iona* (Fig. 1) is a beautifully rich-coloured flower, bright golden flower, well filled up to the centre, without any artificial dressing. *John Salter* (Fig. 2) is a rich bright orange, of very large size, and well meriting the name it bears; the petals are backed with Indian red, and are larger than in *Iona*, the flower altogether being one of the finest ever raised.



PLATE 280.

CALANTHE VEITCHII.

We figured, a short time since, one of the most beautiful of Mr. Dominy's results in the hybridizing of Orchids—for *Cattleya Exoniensis* may certainly lay claim to such a title; we now have the pleasure of adding another, which, if possible, is still more interesting, as combining so thoroughly the properties of both parents.

“It forms a tuft of flower-stems one foot and a half in length, loaded with blossoms of the richest rose-colour, of different degrees of intensity. Mr. Dominy produced it in the Nursery of Messrs. Veitch and Sons, of Exeter, by fertilizing *Limatodes rosea*, a rich rose-coloured beautiful Indian Orchid, with that variety of the white *Calanthe vestita*, which has a deep purple spot at the base of the lip. The result has been most curious: the hybrid, although completely intermediate between the two parents, yet shows a greater tendency to its mother than to its father; of the father it has exactly the manner of growth, and the peculiar four-lobed lip; but it has the rich colour of its mother, and some other peculiarities of her lip, along with an entire correspondence in form with her column.”*

When we had the opportunity of seeing this very lovely plant at Mr. Veitch's, it was in the cold dreary month of November, and the fact of its being a winter-flowering Orchid gives greatly-increased interest to it. Amongst the properties of *Limatodes rosea* shared by *C. Veitchii*, is that of the flower-stem lengthening as the bloom expands, so that frequently it forms one of three or four feet in length. As the flowers at

* ‘Gardeners’ Chronicle,’ quoted in Botanical Magazine.

the base die away, fresh buds are formed at the tip, so that the period of blooming is greatly prolonged. This adds another advantage to the beautiful tribe of Orchids, that many of them remain so long in bloom; and as their cultivation is now better understood, their value and interest in this respect will be more appreciated, for no one can see the very beautiful groups of Orchids in any of our great plant establishments without admiring their singularity of form, richness of colour, and, in many instances, their delicate perfume.



PLATE 281.

SPHACELE CÆRULEA.

During the last autumn, Mr. Bull, of Chelsea, had in his establishment a plant which attracted the attention of all who visited it, it was so profusely covered with bloom, and was evidently so free in habit and so easily managed; although only in an 8-inch pot, it had thirty-seven spikes of bloom on it of a delicate lavender blue, and believing it to be likely from its character and season of blooming to be a useful plant, we have figured it in our present Plate.

The demand for flowers for decorative purposes, both for drawing rooms and also for bouquets, is now so great, that it is almost impossible to keep pace with it, and a curious statement appears in a late number of the 'Revue Horticole,' of the clever manner in which turnips and beet-roots are made to do duty as Camellias in the Paris markets. In London the demand is continuous, although reaching its height in the season from Easter to the end of June, when fortunately flowers are more plentiful; but at Brighton, where the season is from October to Christmas, it requires a great deal of ingenuity to adapt the different flowers to that season for blooming, and we were much struck some years ago with the manner in which the Brighton nurserymen were able to cater for the demand of their customers both in fruit and flowers. For all such purposes, we cannot doubt that this plant will be found very useful, especially for its colour; it is easy to get flowers of different shades of red, pink, crimson, etc., but blue flowers are more scarce. Mr. Bull says of it, that it is a useful winter-blooming plant. It is soft-wooded, with thick ovate serrated foliage, and if cultivated in a warm greenhouse, pro-

duces its pretty blue flowers all through the winter in the most abundant manner."

Sphacele cerulea is amongst the new plants introduced by Mr. Bull during the present season, and to him we are indebted for the opportunity of figuring it.

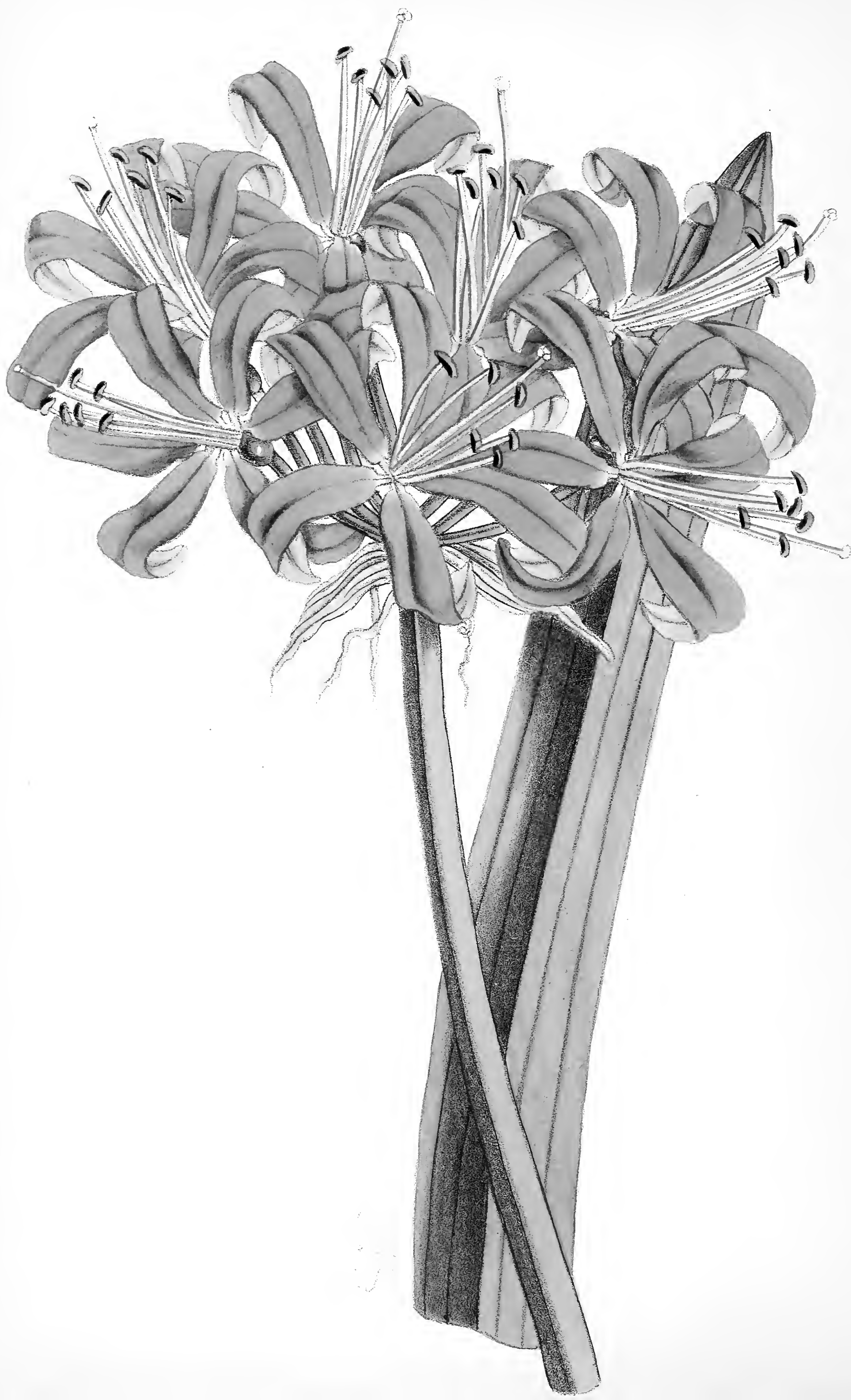


PLATE 282.

NERINE FOTHERGILLII.

Although our object is to introduce new plants and flowers to our readers in each of the various departments of horticulture, there are times when we think it well to remind them, that in the search for novelties and love of new things, there are oftentimes some of very old date which have been so utterly neglected and put on one side, and yet which are of such excellence, that it is worth while now and then to bring them into notice, and it may be into favour. Amongst these we must number the beautiful tribe of Nerines, and having recently met with examples of the old and favourite bulb, *N. Fothergillii*, which exhibited some departure in colour from their normal condition, we have thought it well to figure it, certainly not as a novelty, but as an interesting decorative plant which ought to receive more attention than it has met with.

That Cape bulbs, as they are generally called, should have been so little cultivated of late years, does not speak well for the taste of our horticulturists. The gorgeously beautiful tribe of Amaryllids are much more in favour on the Continent than they are with us, and we saw last summer, at M. Louis Van Houtte's, at Ghent, tens of thousands of these lovely flowers in every state of progress, and heard from him, that they are very much in request in France and Germany. Collections are sometimes exhibited by Mr. Parker, of Tooting, and Mr. Cutbush, of Highgate, but as a rule, they are very unfrequently seen. At one of the floral meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society in September last, Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt, exhibited a collection of this very bulb, and the remark was then made that it was a great pity that it was not more generally cultivated. Then how gracefully delicate is

the pretty *Nerine undulata*, remaining as it does so long in bloom, and at a season of the year when flowers are scarce. *Nerine coruscans* and its improved variety *coruscans major* are also very beautiful, while, when we diverge into the Brunsvigias, we have in such as *Brunsvigia Josephinæ* the very king or queen of bulbs. We hope, then, that our figuring of this old flower may induce some to commence the growth of a tribe which affords great variety of character and colour.





PLATE 283.

MARANTA ROSEA-PICTA, *Lind.*

We have great pleasure in bringing under the notice of our friends, and the horticultural world generally, a plant which, even amongst the striking tribe to which it belongs, will, when introduced amongst us, be a general favourite. It is at present unknown here; but in the course of a few months will be found, doubtless, in every extensive collection of fine foliaged plants.

During last summer, when paying a visit to M. Linden, the celebrated botanical collector, and at present Curator of the *Jardin Royal de Zoologie* of Brussels, we were very much struck with some treasures of rare beauty and novelty which he had received from his zealous and indefatigable collector, M. Wallis, from the region of the Amazon in South America, whose virgin forests are now enriching with their treasures the horticultural collections of Europe. We were particularly struck with the appearance of two *Marantas*, different, indeed, in their character, but each in their way equally remarkable; and through the kind permission of M. Linden, we are enabled to figure one now, and hope to figure *Maranta illustris* next month. We were also furnished by M. Linden with the following memorandum concerning the subject of our Plate:—

“*Maranta Rosea-picta* was discovered in October, 1864, in the equatorial regions of the High Amazon, between Loreta and Iquitos, by my zealous and indefatigable collector M. Gustave Wallis. Its introduction into my establishment took place in the month of January, 1865; and in the following April the first plant was exhibited at the International Exhibition of Amsterdam, and was the object of general admiration, and contributed much to the success obtained by my group of twelve new plants.”

The leaves of this exquisite variety are of a beautiful rich glossy green. The midrib is of a lovely rose-colour, and two irregular bands of the same colour run up each side of the leaf, midway between the midrib and edge of the leaf. This colour is brighter in the younger leaves; as figured, they are about the size of nature, although probably, like *M. Veitchii* and others, they will become more largely developed by successful cultivation.

We believe it is the intention of M. Linden to exhibit it at the Great International Exhibition to be held in London in May, after which it will be distributed. We have only been able to figure separate leaves, and not to give the whole plant.



PLATE 284.

POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS, FAIRY NYMPH,
ROSE D'AMOUR, AND TORFRIDA.

The forthcoming novelties that Mr. Salter is about to introduce to Chrysanthemum growers comprise more of the beautiful class of Pompons than for some few years past he has been able to bring out, and from amongst them we have selected those which we believe will be found to be great acquisitions.

In his valuable work on the Chrysanthemum, Mr. Salter says:—"The great beauty of a Pompon consists not only in fine foliage and good habit, but in a multiplicity of bright, distinct, and well-formed flowers. In growing specimen Pompons for show, exhibitors usually train their plants into a shape which will, at a glance, present the largest amount of bloom, namely, a flat or slightly convex surface; but however advantageous this plan may be for the purpose, it is not by any means the most elegant, for the more we can retain the natural growth of any plant, the greater will be its beauty." "It is not necessary," he adds, "that disbudding should be carried to the same extent as with the larger varieties; the top bud must always remain, but those below only require judicious thinning. Liquid manure should be used, and its strength increased until the buds are fully formed, when it must be entirely discontinued. To prevent any injury from early frosts, it is always advisable to put the plants into pits in October, giving them air whenever the weather is fine. Syringing in the evening will improve the foliage, but must be discontinued as soon as the blossoms expand. It will sometimes be necessary to shade the blooms from the sun, otherwise the brightness of the colours runs the risk of being impaired."

Of the varieties figured, all of which we had the opportunity of seeing in bloom at Mr. Salter's Nursery, *Fairy Nymph* (Fig. 1) is a clear, full-sized white Pompon, of fine form, and very free-blooming habit. *Rose d'Amour* (Fig. 2) is a beautiful clear rose, base of the petals white, and in form and substance everything that can be desired. *Torfrida* (Fig. 3) is a bright golden amber, very full, and rich in colour. All of these will, we have no doubt, prove to be general favourites, and will supersede older varieties of the same style. Besides these, Mr. Salter will send out *Coquette*, *Grace Darling*, *Innocence*, *Little Beauty*, *Marie Stuart*, *Prince Victor*, and *Sidonie*.





PLATE 285.

EPIPHYLLUM TRUNCATUM ELEGANS.

Amongst those plants which have been forced to give way to the rage for novelties, and to the exigencies of providing room for bedding-out plants in small establishments, Cacti of various sorts may be enumerated. In our younger days, we remember when they were the almost necessary adjunct of every warm greenhouse; and even now, on the Continent, where the modern system of gardening does not so much prevail, they are much more largely cultivated. We have ourselves seen, at some of their exhibitions, collections containing from 100 to 150 species, attracting considerable attention.

It is true that prizes have been for many years offered for Cacti at our great exhibitions; but the mistake has, we think, been made of regarding more the size of the plants than the number of varieties, and consequently very little attention has been paid to them; whereas, had a larger number of their very curious forms been constantly brought before the public, we doubt not they would have been much more appreciated.

Amongst the sorts most in vogue on the Continent, the various varieties of *truncatum* are perhaps in as great favour as any, and, formed into standards, they are admirable plants for table decoration, the heads drooping gracefully down, covered with their brilliant scarlet flowers. One of the newest of this class is *Epiphyllum truncatum tricolor*, figured in our present Plate, and sent out from the establishment of Mr. W. Bull, Chelsea. The blossoms are of a brilliant orange-red, having the centre of a rich purple, and being in all respects, perhaps, the very best of its class ever sent out. It has received the highest award that can be made to a new plant,

and is a most desirable acquisition to our winter-blooming plants. In order to give, more clearly, a representation of the bloom, our artist has represented one of the branches in a semi-erect position; but the plant has the drooping character of the class.





PLATE 286.

PELARGONIUM PELTATUM ELEGANS.

While the efforts of the hybridizer have been devoted to every class of Geranium, with results of which we are now reaping such solid advantages in the vast improvement that has taken place in them all; the popular class, with ivy-leaved foliage, has not been altogether overlooked, and, in the variety now figured, Messrs. E. G. Henderson and Son have obtained a very decided improvement.

It is difficult to say where the improvements being made in the Geranium are likely to stop; the foliage has been in one direction so altered, the flowers so increased in size, shape, and brilliancy, and so many new tints are being obtained, that it would almost seem as if we might rely on the Geranium alone for the ornamentation of our gardens during the summer months; at any rate, there is no doubt that they are being, in many places, much substituted for the Verbena; their vigour of growth, and persistency of bloom, but little affected by wet or wind, giving them a precedence in these respects which, in our variable climate, is no slight recommendation.

The Ivy-leaved Geraniums, from their trailing habit, have been generally used for vases and the edging of beds; but the insignificance of the flowers has greatly detracted from their value. It will be seen by our drawing that this has been, in a great measure, overcome, and that the flowers of this new variety, although not equalling those of the *Zonale* section, are attaining a far greater size than at one time was considered possible. *Pelargonium peltatum elegans* has very thick fleshy foliage, distinctly ivy-leaved, the leaves being marked with deep green at the edges, and with a dark spot in the centre;

the flowers are of a delicate bright pink, freely produced, and attractive in appearance. Its habit is more like *P. scutatum* in its trailing character, and forming a fine contrast with that which is remarkable for its conspicuous white blossoms. The constitution of the plant is good, requiring the ordinary treatment of the ivy-leaved varieties.



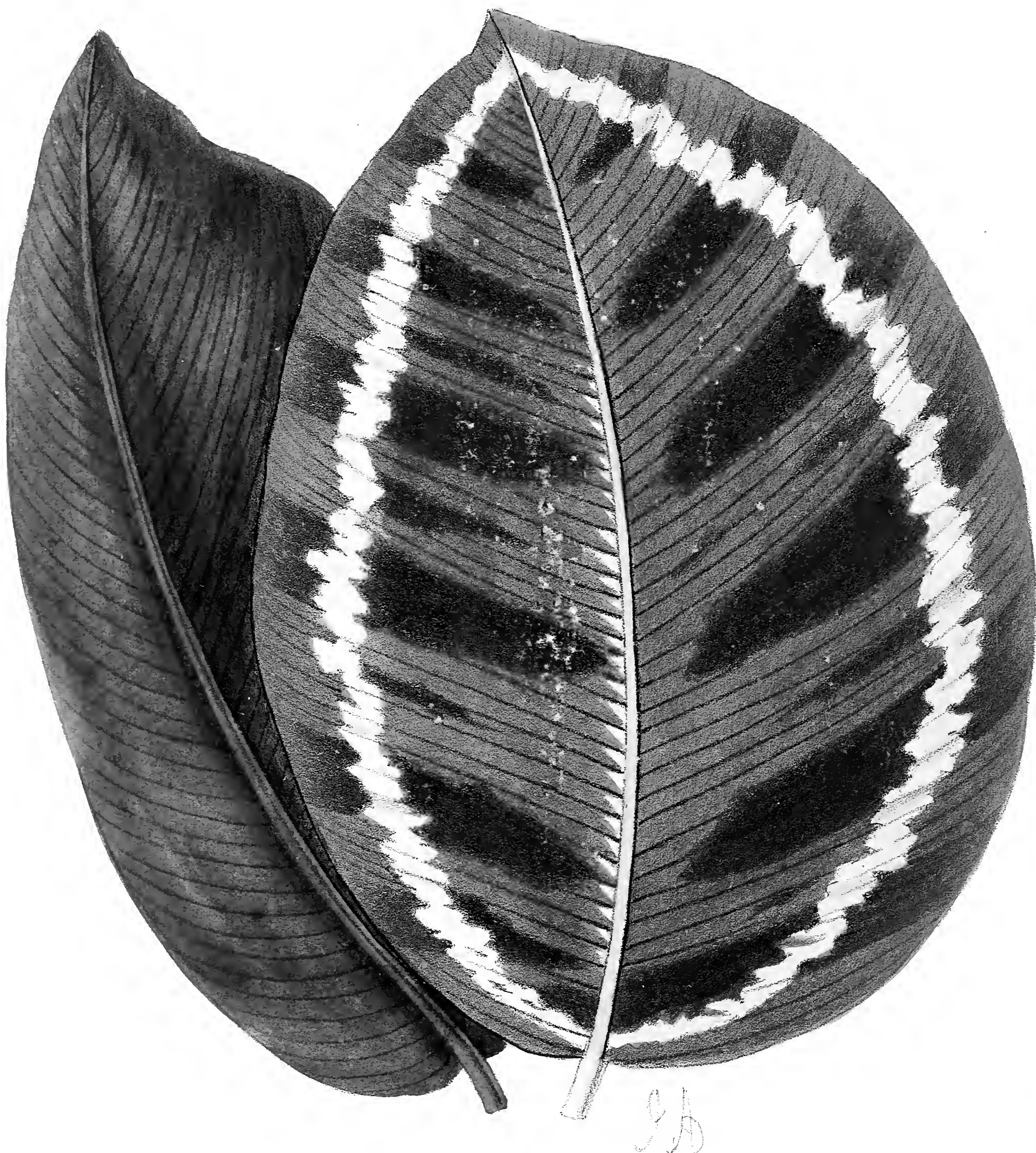


PLATE 287.

MARANTA ILLUSTRIS.

In accordance with the promise made in our last number, we present now an illustration of the second of the two remarkable *Marantas* introduced recently by Mr. Linden from South America; and in *Maranta illustris* will be found, we think, a formidable rival to the many remarkable plants belonging to this family.

In a communication received from M. Linden, he informs us that *Maranta illustris* was discovered at the same time as *Maranta roseo-picta*,* by M. Wallis, in that part of the regions of the High Amazons belonging to the Republic of Ecuador. We mention this, because the term employed by us last month is liable to misapprehension, equatorial being applicable to the whole region. It was sent home at the same time, and will be exhibited by him at the International Exhibition in May.

At the same time that the leaves were forwarded to our artist, M. Linden was good enough to send also a tracing made by M. Wallis on the spot, giving the natural size of the leaves; but the size of our Plate has compelled us to reduce the drawing, and the leaves now figured are one-third less than the natural size; the colour of the leaves is a brilliant bright pea-green, marked with transverse bands of a deeper shade of green, sometimes reaching down to the midrib. This latter is of a pale rosy tint, while two irregular zigzag bands of yellowish white commence at the base of the leaf, continuing one

* In reference to our last Plate, M. Linden says, "*M. roseo-picta* (as he prefers it to *rosea picta*) is beautifully executed; but the bands extend quite to the extremity of the leaf; doubtless," he adds, "in the leaves sent to Mr. Andrews they were not as well marked as in some others."

on each side of the disk, until they again meet nearly at the extremity of the leaf, giving it a most remarkable appearance. The reverse of the leaves is of a purplish-maroon tint, not showing, as in some of the species, the banding through, but being of an uniform tint. Doubtless, from the size of the leaves, and also from the vigour of the plants, which we saw at M. Linden's establishment, it will prove to be a robust-growing plant.



PLATE 288.

PRIMULA, KERMESINA PLENA, AND QUEEN
OF ENGLAND.

When some years ago we figured two of the new species of double Primulas, we expressed a hope that we were on the eve of a revolution in these flowers, and that, useful as were the single varieties of fringed Primula, the double ones would be much more so. To a certain extent this has been true, although, in other points, some disappointment has taken place. We are indebted to the same firm from which we received our former subjects (Messrs. F. and A. Smith, of Dulwich) for those forming the present Plate; and it will be seen, on referring to our former one, that there is a considerable improvement in the size and shape of the flowers.

Of the advantages afforded by these new double varieties, we may mention their greatly lengthened period of blooming; for we have had plants of *Fairy* and *Candidissima* in flower for nine or ten months; while the points in which disappointment has taken place are, that they do not seed nearly so freely as the single varieties, so that Messrs. Windebank and Kingsbury, of Southampton, who were the originators of these new varieties, had great difficulty in supplying the orders that poured in upon them; while, we fear, it is a fact that the more colour there is in the flowers the greater the difficulty of keeping the plants. This may probably be remedied by some fresh hybridization; but there is no doubt that these disadvantages considerably detract from the great value of the plant.

We saw the very beautiful varieties now figured at Messrs. Smith's nursery during the winter, where also one house was

entirely filled with blooming plants of the older varieties mentioned above, thus showing their great value for bouquets at a time when flowers are scarce. *Kermesina plena* (Fig. 1) is a beautiful large double flower, of a rosy-carminé tint, showing a fine head of bloom; while *Queen of England* (Fig. 2) is a delicate white, with a soft blush tinge suffused through it.

We may mention that we have also seen double flowers of the fern-leaved varieties, which will probably prove useful additions to the class.





PLATE 289.

TACSONIA VAN VOLXEMI.

When we can say of a new greenhouse creeper that it bids fair to rival, if not surpass, the lovely *Lapageria rosea*, we are perhaps giving it the very highest praise it is in our power to offer, and this may safely, we think, be said of the very beautiful flower which we now figure, and for which we are indebted to Mr. Prince, of the Exeter Nursery, and we cannot do better than give his description of their treatment of it.

“Our plant, which is now twenty feet long, with numerous branches, is growing in a mixture of rough peat, loam, and coarse sand, with abundance of drainage, and plenty of pieces of broken brickbats, crocks, sandstone and old lime rubble mixed in with the soil. Occasional syringing and copious supplies of water to the roots during the summer and autumn promote luxuriant growth. It may be requisite now and then to cut back vigorous shoots which have flowered, in order to bring up fresh flowering stems. From the pendent position of the flowers, it is obvious that this beautiful climber can be seen to better advantage trained to a rafter on the roof of the conservatory than if put against a wall. I have alluded to its comparative hardiness, in support of which, and in addition to the general lowness of the temperature of our show-house, I may say, in conclusion, that we had a plant of it growing luxuriantly on an eastern wall out of doors all last summer and autumn.”

The flowers of this beautiful creeper are nearly five inches across. The colour of the sepals and petals, of which there are five each, is a brilliant carmine-crimson. The tube is white, surrounded by a blackish-purple ring; the stamens and pistils protrude from this for two and a half to three inches. These

flowers are suspended on long slender footstalks, about a foot in length, so that they hang clear from the foliage, and are described as having the appearance of brilliant parachutes suspended in the air.

M. Van Volxem, who brought it from New Granada to Europe, says that the thermometer often descends in those regions to freezing-point, and hence it might seem, coupled with Mr. Prince's statement, as if it would succeed well in a cool greenhouse; but it is well to add that a writer in one of our contemporaries, who has grown it successfully for two years, questions whether this holds good, except in such a climate as Devonshire, and describes his experience with it, stating that it has flourished best with him in a temperature of from 50° to 55° at night, and on sunny days 10° higher, during the past winter. Wherever it does succeed it will prove a most valuable acquisition.



PLATE 290.

ROSE, BLACK PRINCE. (*Wm. Paul.*)

For the subject of this Plate we are indebted to Mr. Wm. Paul, of Waltham Cross, Herts. It is one of a series of novelties raised or introduced by him, of which *Dr. Lindley*, *Glory of Waltham*, *Élisabeth Vigneron*, *Prince of Wales*, *Lord Herbert*, *Lord Macaulay*, *Beauty of Waltham*, etc., were the precursors. Some of these varieties having been for some years before the public are already well known, and the most recent are generally admitted to compare favourably with the best varieties of French origin; indeed our English Rose-growers seem determined that their neighbours across the Channel shall not have all the honour connected with originating new flowers. Our pages have already borne witness to this in such Roses as *John Hopper*, *Lord Clyde*, and *King's Acre*, and we have great satisfaction in adding *Black Prince* to those we have already figured.

Black Prince has been described as “a very dark *Gloire de Santenay*,” and the colours of the flower, black and scarlet, are beautifully blended. The form is globular and the depth of the flower very great; the foliage is large and handsome, and the growth vigorous. It is a fine show Rose, and forces well. It was first exhibited before the Royal Horticultural Society on the 20th of March last, and was awarded a first-class certificate. Although the stock is at present exclusively in the hands of Mr. Wm. Paul, we are informed that the plants will be sold during the present month.

We have had the opportunity of seeing some of the more recently introduced French Roses, and we believe that some of them will be found to be valuable additions to our lists, although

one cannot always determine from pot-Roses their value for the open air. Very full Roses do not show their beauties sufficiently, for they require more room for their full development, but we are inclined to think that *Souvenir de Dr. Jamain*, *Mdlle. Marguerite Dombtrain* and *Pline*, will be found valuable flowers.





PLATE 291.

RHODODENDRON DENISONII.

We have on several occasions in our former volumes figured different varieties of this beautiful tribe of plants, — some adapted for the open air, others thriving well in a cool greenhouse, and some suitable only for the warm greenhouse or stove; and in our Fourth Volume, Plate 206, we gave, in Mr. Veitch's *Princess Alice*, a flower of very similar character to the present variety, and also, in some degree, of the same parentage.

Mr. Veitch's Rhododendron was the result of a cross between *R. Edgworthii* and *R. ciliatum*, while Mr. Williams announces this as the product of *R. Dalhousieana* crossed with *Edgworthii* and *Gibsonii*; and while somewhat larger in size than *Princess Alice*, it is also distinguished from it by the beautiful lemon stain towards the base of the flowers, dotted with spots of a deeper tint of the same. It was raised by Mr. Bousie, late of Stoke Park, near Slough, and from the freeness of its flowering is a valuable addition to greenhouse Rhododendrons.

Nothing can be finer than some of these Rhododendrons. We saw last year, in the Royal Dublin Society's Botanic Garden at Glasnevin, a magnificent plant of one of the Indian varieties, with flowers as large as white Lilies and most deliciously scented, while the gorgeous hues of other kinds contrasted admirably with its extreme delicacy. Unfortunately they require a great deal of room, and are only, as a rule, within the reach of those who possess large conservatories; but there is one great advantage derived from these hybrids, that they readily bloom on small plants, while their delicious fragrance adds greatly to their value.

Rhododendron Denisonii is in the hands of Mr. B. S. Williams,

of Victoria and Paradise Nurseries, Holloway, to whom we are indebted for so many good things, and whose plant of *R. Nuttallii*, when in bloom, is well worth a journey to Holloway of itself. We think the flower now figured will not detract from his character as a distributor of fine plants.



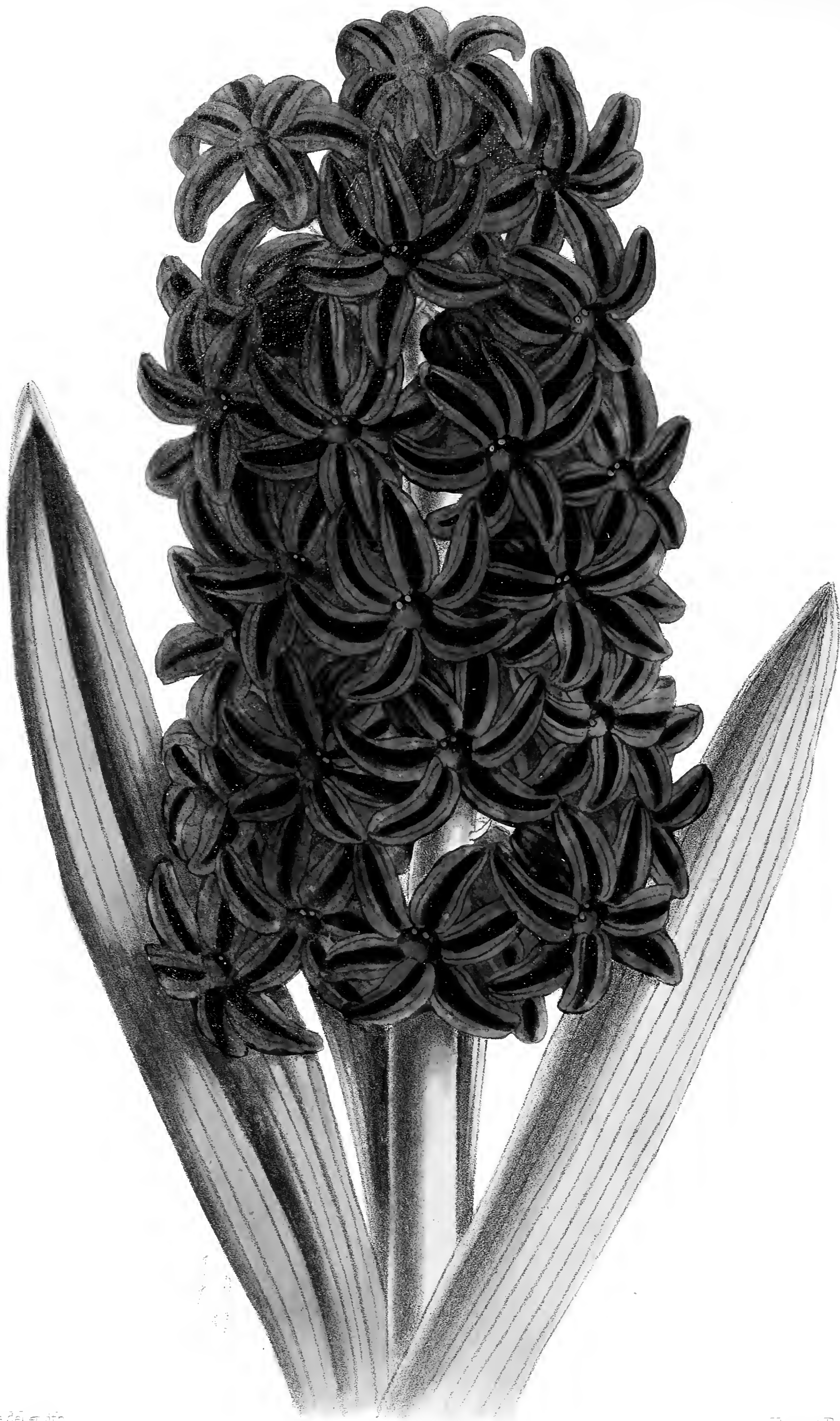


PLATE 292.

HYACINTH, SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

There is no more charming display than that which is made at the earliest of the spring shows by the splendid groups of Hyacinths exhibited by Mr. Paul, of Waltham Cross, and Mr. Cutbush, of Highgate, and we have annually endeavoured to give a plate of the most beautiful of the novelties then exhibited. Hitherto we have selected our illustrations from the collection of Mr. Cutbush, this year we have taken one from that of Mr. Paul.

Sir Henry Havelock was exhibited before the Royal Horticultural Society in March, and received the highest awarded merit, viz. a first-class certificate. There is but one bulb of it in England at present, which is in the possession of Mr. Paul. The colour of the flower is entirely new, nearer to *Haydn* than to any other variety, but of a darker and more intense colour, and possessed of a freshness and brilliancy, the absence of which in *Haydn* is its greatest fault. In one stage of the flower, the colour—which it is alike difficult to paint or to describe—is that of a ripe Orleans plum. The spike of the flower is long and massive. The flowers individually are of good average size and form,—certainly in advance of others in that class.

As the Hyacinth is propagated but slowly, it will be probably some years before bulbs of *Sir Henry Havelock* can be purchased, in the meantime we must be content to admire it in the hands of the fortunate exhibitor. Of other novelties shown in company with this were *Vunxbaak*, intense crimson, a flower of very great brilliancy; *Bird of Paradise*, yellow, a very pretty shade of colour; *Beauty of Waltham*, red, white eye; *Princess Mary*, porcelain blue; and *King of the Blues*, dark-blue,—all forming varieties. Mr. Cutbush exhibited also *Auriculas Oog*,

purplish-violet, with a white eye ; *Orion*, somewhat similar, but deeper in colour ; *Hogarth*, like *Dame du Lac*, but brighter ; *Mrs. James Cutbush*, a good clear white ; and *Grand Vainqueur* (the third Hyacinth that we have of that name), a striped pink All the older varieties were shown by both gentlemen finer than we think we have ever before seen them.



PLATE 293.

TROPÆOLUMS, BEAUTY AND ATTRACTION.

We noticed at one of the fortnightly meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society in April, two pans of *Tropæolum* blooms very neatly arranged and having a most charming appearance, and were not surprised to find that they received a special certificate from the Floral Committee. We were also pleased to see that they had been sent by a new exhibitor, Mr. Williams, of Fortis Green Nursery, for we are always glad to see a new and successful raiser of any description of flower.

The value of the different varieties of *Tropæolum* has long been recognised, and many of our leading horticulturists have "sent out" varieties of the different sections, some being dwarf and adapted for pot-culture, others being of larger habit and better calculated for covering trellis-work, and others making a brilliant display in the bedding-out system so universally practised.

Those we now figure are of strong growth, and will consequently be fitted for places where it is desired to cover spaces with brilliant flowers and handsome foliage. *Beauty* (Fig. 1) is a large flower of a delicate sulphur-yellow; the petals well formed, and in the centre of each towards the base a deep maroon-crimson spot, contrasting remarkably well with the pale yellow ground. *Attraction* (Fig. 2) is of smaller growth; the colour a deep orange-yellow with scarlet blotches, also very effective. In addition to these, we are informed by Mr. Williams that he has a brilliant crimson flower of good habit, called *Sunset*, which will be let out at the same time as those figured. We have no doubt that the acknowledged skill of our various horticulturists will appropriate these to the places most suited

for them ; and we think that Mr. Williams, by the manner in which he showed them, has given a valuable hint as to the effective manner in which they may be used for dinner-table stands and other decorative purposes of a similar character.



PLATE 294.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CERVANTESII.

The readiness with which the family of Orchids, to which the subject of our present Plate belongs, has submitted to what is called the "cool treatment" has invested them with peculiar interest and added to their value, while the magnificent Monograph of Mr. Bateman has doubtless given an increased impetus to their growth. Having already figured *O. Pescatorei splendens*, we have added now another which has been much exhibited during the present season, and especially at Mr. Low's at Clapton, to whose courtesy we owe the opportunity of figuring it.*

There are three *Odontoglossums* which are so very similar in their appearance as to be deemed by some of our first Orchid-growers as only varieties of the same species: these are, *O. Cervantesii*, *O. Ehrenbergii*, and *O. membranaceum*, the two latter being referred by Mr. Anderson, of Meadow Bank, to *O. Cervantesii*. We cannot do better than give his description of the plant figured.

"*O. Cervantesii*, a very distinct and charming species from Mexico, with roundish pseudobulbs about an inch and a half in diameter, producing a short raceme from the matured growth of from five to eight flowers of a pinkish-white with very prominent crimson lines arranged in concentric circles round the base and covering nearly one-half of the radius of the flower; labellum large, white, and of a semicircular outline. This is a slow-growing species, and requires more than ordinary care; time of flowering, March to May." *O. Ehrenbergii* differs only in being a little less in point of size and not having so many concentric rays of crimson, which are also of a fainter tint, while

* *O. Cervantesii* was introduced about 1845.

O. membranaceum has no difference in the flower, but only varies in the colour of the pseudobulbs.

As to the temperature of houses in which *Odontoglossa* may be grown, we find that the minimum temperature of Mr. Anderson's house during the year varies only from $48\cdot70^{\circ}$ to $56\cdot30^{\circ}$; the maximum temperature varies according to sunshine from 5° to 20° , but, as he justly observes, "the minimum is of infinitely more importance for the amateur to study; for plants, like animals, to be in a thriving condition, must have a diurnal repose."



PLATE 295.

CAMELLIA, NONPAREIL.

Each returning spring brings with it new candidates for public favour in the universally admired Camellia, although the present year has been less prolific in this respect than most of its predecessors, and of the very few which we have seen or heard of during the present season not the least beautiful will be found, we believe, to be *Nonpareil*, which we now figure.

We have again to express our astonishment at the very meagre exhibition of this flower which we are accustomed to see in our great metropolis. No greater proof of the truth of our statement can, we think, be given than this, that at the spring show at South Kensington, where special prizes were offered for them, there was but one collection exhibited by amateurs, and that was considered by the judges to be so beneath the mark as to be disqualified, while those exhibited by growers for sale were by no means equal to the plants exhibited in other sections; and yet when we visit many of the establishments of the patrons of horticulture we find there fine, yea, magnificent, plants of Camellias; so that it cannot be, we should think, any ignorance of the method of cultivation that produces this paucity of display.

There are few plants more easily cultivated than the Camellia, and certainly none which more thoroughly reward the pains and labour bestowed upon them. The necessity which it was thought there was of always placing them in a high temperature after they had done flowering to induce growth, is by no means so great as was supposed, for they will and do make in the moderate temperature of a greenhouse quite as healthy growth, and set their flower-buds quite as well as in a stove, —attention being given to shade them from burning sunlight,

and also to syringing; we have, in fact, grown them in this way ourselves, and have had blooms of great size and beauty.

Camellia *Nonpareil*, which we now figure, is a medium-sized flower of great regularity of outline; the colour a delicate flesh, barred and regularly striped with deep pink. The entire stock is in the hands of Mr. Wm. Bull, of Chelsea, and will be let out by him in the ensuing autumn.



PLATE 296.

KERRIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA.

Among the many plants with variegated foliage which have been introduced from Japan, this form of the old and well-known *Kerria* of our gardens is likely to attract special notice, and we have therefore added it to our illustrations. A plant of it was exhibited at one of the spring shows of the Royal Horticultural Society by Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, and was much admired.

The whole subject of variegation and its causes has lately been a good deal ventilated, and with it also that of double flowers, Professor E. Morren maintaining that variegated leaves and double flowers never co-exist, although his theory was somewhat disturbed by this very plant being figured in 'Illustration Horticole' with double flowers; it was found, however, that the artist had made up the figure with the variegated leaves of one plant and the double flowers of another!

A writer in a contemporary, in speaking of this subject, says, "One of Fortune's variegated *Camellias* which has lately flowered in Mr. Bull's establishment and has been figured in the 'Journal of Botany,' is also calculated to strengthen Professor Morren's position. Until now, few of the plants of *Camellia Japonica* in our gardens have been known to produce flowers in the strictly normal condition, namely, with five petals only; and Dr. Seemann, when publishing his monograph on *Camellia* and *Thea*, was compelled to state that, though we had thousands of representations of the different varieties of *Camellia Japonica*, we did not possess a single plate exhibiting its normal condition,—even Siebold and Zuccarini, in their 'Flora Japonica,' having figured a form with semi-double flowers. Bull's variegated *Camellia*, with its five petals, is therefore as happy

an illustration as Professor Morren could wish to have to prove that variegated leaves and double flowers—weakness and strength—never, or, as we would rather put it, seldom, go hand-in-hand.”

This, then, is the present state of opinion, and the single-flowered variegated form of the plain-leaved double *Kerria* is another proof in the same direction.



PLATE 297.

PITCAIRNIA TABULÆFORMIS.

Horticultural tastes vary: some can only see beauty or desirable objects in flowering plants; others consider the beautiful foliage which many display to be superior even to flowers; graceful forms are attractive to another class (the lovers of ferns being oftentimes our greatest enthusiasts), while curious and strange forms have their devotees amongst others. For the latter class we have figured a remarkable plant, which has been exhibited lately by Mr. Wm. Bull, and has obtained first-class certificates.

The Bromeliads, to which this plant belongs, contain many curious forms, and we observe that in order to encourage their growth a prize was offered at the June Show of the Royal Horticultural Society, by Major Trevor Clarke. In the collection which obtained the first prize, exhibited by Mr. Williams, of Holloway, were two kinds of *Hechtia*, variegated *Pine Apple*, *Jugmannia grandis*, *Nidularia Meyendorffii*, *Puya recurvata*, and other curious plants, so that it is probable this class may be much more sought after than heretofore, nothing giving a greater stimulus than the offering of such special prizes.

Pitcairnia tabulæformis was first sent to Europe by M. Ghiesbreght, the indefatigable collector of M. Ambroise Verschaffelt, of Ghent; it was obtained by him at Chiapas, Mexico, and is very unlike any other *Pitcairnia* known; the leaves are regularly produced one above the other, and so closely as to retain an almost flat appearance, even when the plant is of large size; before flowering it has more the appearance of a *Semprevivum*; the tuft of flowers is produced in the centre of the plant, and as in the case of many of the genus, is comparatively

insignificant; the individual flowers are of a deep orange, and contrast prettily with the light-green of the plant, although it is for its curious form that it will be most valued.



PLATE 298.

CYPRIPEDIUM LÆVIGATUM.

When Mr. J. G. Veitch went to the Philippine Islands two or three years ago, one main object of his voyage was to obtain plants of the beautiful and well-known *Vanda Batemanni*, and he had almost considered his voyage fruitless, so unsuccessful was he in procuring the Orchid he was in quest of. Happily, however, he one day landed in a bay in one of the small islands of the group, and there found his coveted treasure, growing in great profusion on the rocks of the coast; but more than this, he discovered at the same time growing on its roots this new *Cypripedium*. We saw it last spring, blooming in great beauty at the establishment of Messrs. Veitch and Sons, at Chelsea, and even amongst the curious and remarkable members of this group of Orchids it is a decided acquisition.

The plant was figured in the 'Botanical Magazine' of May last year (tab. 5508), but we were assured by Mr. Dominy that it had vastly improved in vigour and appearance since that figure was made; hence that by Mr. Andrews is much more effective, on account of the greater richness of colouring. We cannot do better than add Mr. Bateman's remarks upon it:—"It is most nearly related to *Cypripedium Stonei*, the only other species with glossy leaves, but differs from it in the form and colour of the lip, which is small and of a dirty yellow, while that of *C. Stonei* is large, with a pink front on a white ground. The petals, too, of *C. Stonei* are not twisted, and only twice the length of the sepals, while in *Cypripedium lævigatum* they are much twisted, and at least four times the length of the sepals. Again, in *C. Stonei*, the dorsal sepal is striped on the outside with crimson, but is white within, whereas in *C. lævigatum* the crimson stripes are all on the inside."

When we saw the plant in flower at Chelsea, it was blooming in an intermediate house; but as *Vanda Batemanni*, on which it was found, flourishes in the heat of what is called an East Indian Orchid House, we believe that *C. lævigatum* will do best in a similar temperature.



PLATE 299.

RAPHIOLEPIS OVATA.

We are already indebted to Japan and Northern China for some of the most beautiful and hardy of our flowering shrubs, many additions having been made of late years to their number through the unwearied labours and intelligence of Mr. R. Fortune and Mr. J. G. Veitch, and we think that the plant which we now figure is likely to prove another valuable addition; indeed, we have heard the opinion expressed by some most experienced growers of plants, that it is the most valuable of the hardy plants which we owe to those gentlemen.

When we consider how universally popular evergreen shrubs are, and to how many purposes they may be and are applied, any addition to the flowering kinds must be hailed with much satisfaction. Now the *Raphiolepis* which we figure possesses many qualities which entitle it to consideration: it grows, as we are informed by Mr. Veitch, to whom we owe its introduction, to the height of eight to ten feet, and forms a very handsome shrub; the leaves are large, ovate, and of a dark glossy green colour; the flowers are white, and produced in spikes, four to six inches long; they are moreover sweet-scented, and they are succeeded by dark, glaucous-purplish berries, much resembling those of the Portugal Laurel, so that whether in foliage, flower, or fruit, it is attractive; no wonder then that," Mr. Veitch adds, "we consider it to be one of the very best of the evergreen shrubs recently introduced."

The landscape gardeners of another generation will certainly have great facilities for carrying out their plans, when the new trees and shrubs, plain and variegated, become more widely distributed and more generally known; they will not fail to add a greater charm to those gardens and parks which are already

one of the horticultural glories of our country; even now we see what the *Deodars*, *Araucarias*, *Wellingtonias*, etc., are doing in this respect, and will be still further manifest when we get such shrubs as *Raphiolepis ovata* into general use.



PLATE 300.

ALPINE AURICULA, VICTORIOUS.

The class of Auriculas commonly designated Alpines is not in much repute amongst connoisseurs, and indeed some of our very best growers will not admit them into their collection, for fear of lowering the quality of the seed; for being much more hardy than the florists' favourites. their pollen is much more likely to impregnate the other flowers; and yet they are very beautiful, and generally, we imagine, more attract the general lover of flowers. Mr. Turner, of Slough, has lately turned his attention to them, and has succeeded in adding several of great beauty to the comparatively small number hitherto cultivated.

The *Alpine Auricula* is readily distinguished from the florists' varieties by the colour of the ground (or paste, as it is technically called), which is of a deep yellow or orange instead of white; the petals are generally shaded, and the contrast of colour is very pretty; the foliage is also very different from that of the florists' varieties; being shorter and firmer; their constitution is also much more robust, and they therefore present few of the difficulties in cultivation which pertain to the other classes.

We have ourselves during the past year experienced the extreme precariousness that belongs to the culture of the Auricula. A fine collection of upwards of three hundred plants having been entirely destroyed by the use of loam in which some deleterious quality existed; what it was we do not even now know. Pelargoniums potted in it thrived admirably, but the whole of our collection of Auriculas, one after the other, either rotted or dwindled away, the alpine varieties being only those which survived. Those only who know the extreme difficulty

of getting together a collection of this character can understand the greatness of the loss, and yet there was nothing to suggest such a misfortune.

Victorious is a flower of bold character; the pip is large and well shaped, the paste solid and bright, and the colour of the flower a rich shaded brownish-crimson or maroon; the truss is large and well formed, and altogether it is a valuable addition to the hitherto comparatively limited class of Alpine Auriculas.



2.

1.



PLATE 301.

PELARGONIUMS, LORD LYON AND
FAVOURITE.

The great improvement that has taken place in the form, size, and colour of this universally admired flower was admirably shown at the Great International Exhibition, where Mr. Hoyle exhibited blooms of some of his most remarkable flowers together with a sheet of dried blooms of the Pelargoniums of sixty years ago. It was hardly possible to conceive that the beautiful, symmetrically rounded flowers with their brilliant colouring could ever have been the descendants of such narrow-petaled and starry-looking flowers as our forefathers cultivated then; no greater proof could be given of the change that skill and careful hybridization can effect than they did; and few, we think, can deny the statement that no one has so largely contributed to this result as Mr. Hoyle, of Reading.

The flowers which we now figure have been selected by us from a number of seedlings, which will be, as usual, sent out by Mr. Turner, of Slough, in the autumn, as they seemed to us to be, where all were excellent, the best. In this opinion we have been strengthened by the fact that they have both received first-class certificates. They are both flowers that will sustain the high position that Mr. Hoyle has deservedly attained.

Favourite (Fig. 1) is a very brilliant-looking flower; the upper petals are a brilliant crimson-maroon with a narrow fiery crimson border; the lower petals are deep rosy-crimson, with a dark spot towards the base of each, while the centre of the flower is pure white. *Lord Lyon* (Fig. 2) is a very large, noble-looking flower; the upper petals are bright rosy-crimson, with a dark blotch; the lower petals are rosy-pink, slightly veined, and

the throat is pure white. We have no doubt that this flower will take a high place as an exhibition variety. This white centre is a striking characteristic of the flowers that Mr. Hoyle has of late introduced, and adds very much to their purity and beauty.



PLATE 302.

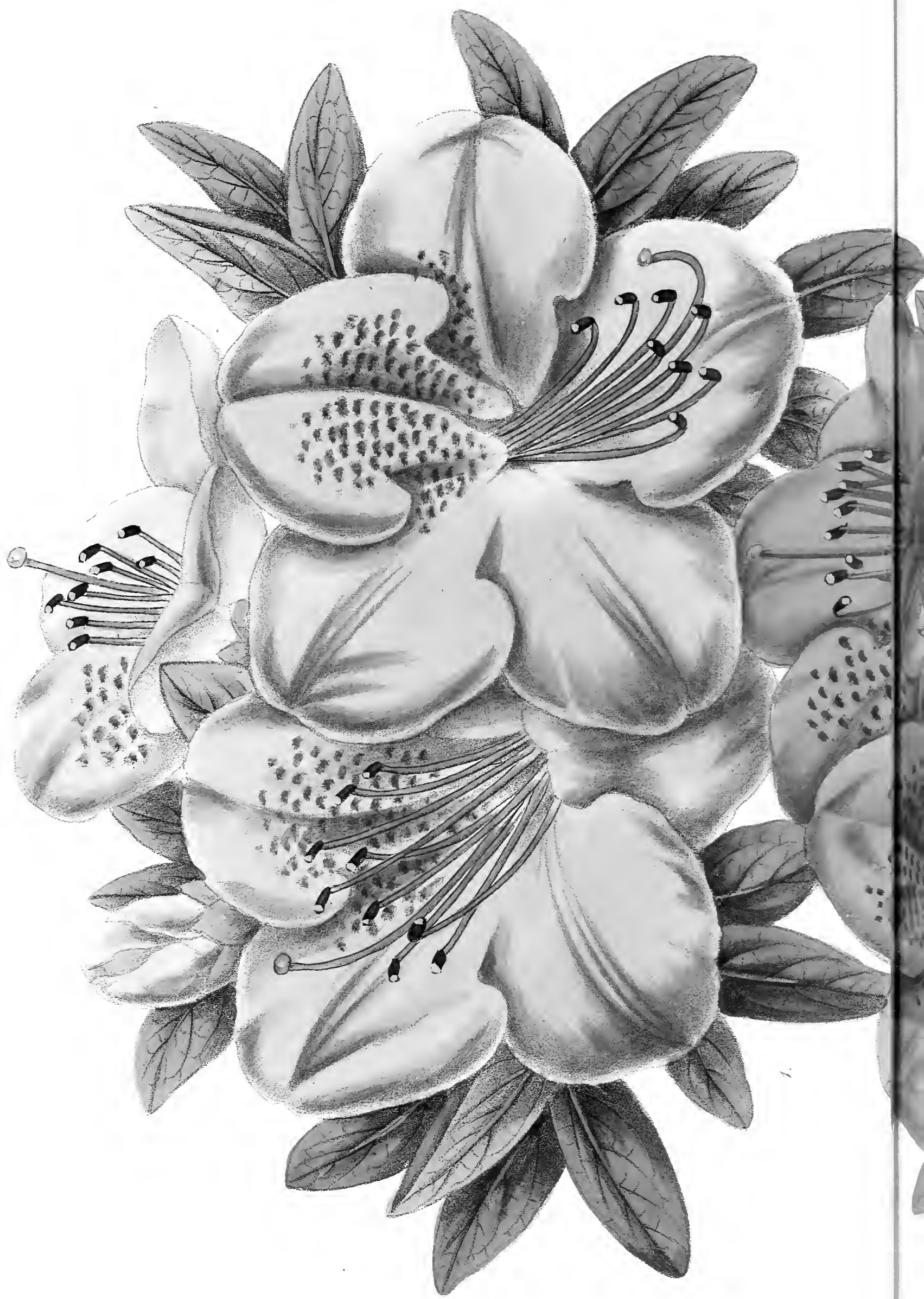
ROSE, MISS MARGARET DOMBRAIN.

When we were in Paris last year M. Eugène Verdier brought to us the blooms of a Rose which, in our opinion, was one of the best that we had seen, and we are glad to find that both on the Continent and at home this opinion has been endorsed by some of our most celebrated rose-growers, for on all sides it has been brought under our notice. We saw it very fine at Lyons; a very beautiful row of it at Vitry, near Paris, was very attractive; while in many of our winning stands of new roses this year it occupied a prominent place; and it was only the other day that in going over Mr. Frazer's, of Lea Bridge Nursery, his rose foreman pronounced it to be one of the very best roses of the year. It is the rose we now figure.

We have been of late years so inundated with roses of the crimson class (the greater portion of them being the issue of *General Jacqueminot*) that the raisers of new roses on the Continent seem inclined to turn their attention more to the lighter-coloured flowers. There is no doubt that we want roses of this class and also white flowers (a class in which we are still very deficient), and hence we were glad to notice during a visit paid lately to the rose gardens of Lyons and Paris, that the most promising roses of the year are the lighter-coloured ones; while we think that few flowers of the present season will take a higher position than the one we now figure and *Joséphine Beauharnais*, a seedling of *Louise Peyronney*, and strongly marked with the character of that fine flower.

Miss Margaret Dombrein was, as we have said, raised by M. Eugène Verdier, and is a seedling of that fine old rose *La Reine*. It is a flower of large and globular form; the colour is a bright rosy-pink, somewhat between its parent *La Reine* and *Comte*

de Nanteuil; the petals are large and the flower very full; the foliage ample, and the flowers borne well above it. Like its parent it is at times somewhat difficult to open, although not to the extent that *La Reine* is, and in the row we saw at Vitry there was not one unexpanded bloom; despite this, we believe it will be found to be one of the best (if not the best) roses of the present season.





PLATES 303, 304.

AZALEAS, CHARMER AND VIVID.

Notwithstanding the formal method of training adopted by our great Azalea growers, there was nothing which excited more admiration amongst the foreign visitors to our Great International Exhibition than the immense masses of bloom which our leading exhibitors, more especially Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, and Mr. Veitch, of Chelsea, produced; for although other exhibitors did well, the collections of these gentlemen, especially the former, threw all others into the shade. It was not merely that the plants were so thickly covered with bloom, but that the individual flowers were so excellent, and the whole appearance of the plant testified to such great care and skill.

The present year has not been very productive in new sorts of Azaleas raised in England, none of any great merit having been raised here, or at any rate exhibited, and therefore the introduction from Belgium, whence so many of our best flowers have come, of two new varieties of great merit will be hailed as a great acquisition, and such we believe those now figured to be. In order to do them full justice we have given them in a double plate, and Mr. Andrews has admirably caught the character and colour of the flowers.

Charmer and *Vivid* were purchased in Belgium by Mr. W. Bull, of King's Road, Chelsea; the former was raised by M. Dominique Vervaene, and the latter by N. M. Joseph Vervaene et Cie, the entire stock of both being now in Mr. Bull's hands. *Charmer* (Fig. 1) is a remarkably coloured flower, and, we think we may say, hitherto unknown amongst Azaleas; there are several that approach it, but none of quite the same shade; the flowers are large, well formed, and of good substance; the upper petals are slightly spotted with a deep shade of the same ama-

ranth-colour as the petals. *Vivid* (Fig. 2) is perhaps the most beautiful bright Azalea ever yet introduced, putting into the shade *Vesuvius*, *Stella*, and other flowers of the same character; the flowers are very wax-like and beautifully shaped, and are very abundantly produced.



PLATE 305.

IVY-LEAVED PELARGONIUM, SILVER GEM.

While a great deal of attention has been of late given to the improvement of the Zonale section of Pelargoniums, and almost numberless as the varieties are in existence, it is nevertheless felt that there is much to be done, indeed one of our most distinguished gardeners has recently expressed his opinion, that for the purposes of decoration there is room for great improvement in them,—an opinion which has been endorsed by another writer, who adds that this is especially the case in the ivy-leaved section.

While unsuited for the more prominent position in the flower garden occupied by the highly coloured varieties of the Zonale and nosegay section, they are yet admirably adapted for the edging of beds, and also for those numerous kinds of baskets which one finds now so constantly adding to the beauty of well-ordered places; we can conceive how pretty a bed of variegated Pelargoniums well kept would look with the variegated ivy-leaf as an edging, for while in ribbon borders, it is better to have something to contrast with the variegation, such as Lobelia, in beds a good effect is gained by keeping them each uniform in colour; so much is this the case, that we have seen the effects of Verbena beds completely spoiled by the appearance of the large white or yellow eye that many of them possess.

Silver Gem has extremely pretty variegated foliage; the leaves are bright green, margined heavily with white, and in their younger state are very prettily zoned with pink; this fades as the leaf acquires age, leaving them white with a small centre of green. They are peculiarly thick in substance,—another point in their favour. The flowers are larger than those of the ordinary ivy-leaved Pelargonium, and are of a lilac-rose

colour, blotched in the upper petals with purplish-crimson. It has been very frequently exhibited by Mr. W. Bull, of Chelsea, (who possesses the entire stock of it), and has obtained numerous certificates, and we have very little doubt will become a general favourite.



PLATE 306.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MRS. WARD.

When some years ago we undertook to defend and recommend as a most valuable Rose, *John Hopper*, notwithstanding the neglect with which it was threatened, we felt that we were doing so with very little fear of the result, and when the absurd idea was started that it was of French, and not of English origin, we were enabled to show by the most convincing evidence, that the claim was ridiculous, and that the entire merit of raising that magnificent English Rose was due to Mr. Ward, of Ipswich; it is therefore a matter of great gratification to us to see the high position *John Hopper* has attained both at home and abroad, and although we have not had as many opportunities of seeing *Mrs. Ward*, yet from what we did see, and from the testimony of Mr. Ward himself, we have as little hesitation in pronouncing that it will be found to be a worthy companion of the Rose which has made Mr. Ward's name so famous.

Contented with the honours he had acquired as a Rose-raiser, and unwilling to peril his fame by introducing inferior varieties, Mr. Ward has wisely waited until he has been enabled to raise a first-class flower; he has not trusted to gathering his seed at random, but has carefully hybridized, and knows exactly the parentage of all his seedlings; thus *Mrs. Ward* is the result of crossing *Jules Margottin* with *Comtesse Cécile de Chabrillant*, both excellent flowers, and the result has been a seedling partaking evidently of the qualities of both parents; the outer petals have that brilliant rosy-pink colour which the *Countess* possesses with the best, while the centre of the flower has the colour of *Jules Margottin*; the petals are of great substance, thicker almost than those of any Rose with which we are acquainted; in shape also it is midway between the two, and we

believe no better model for a Rose exists; the wood is stout and thorny, and the foliage large and ample, and the plant has the merit of being a good autumnal bloomer. This description is taken from flowers obligingly forwarded to us by Mr. Ward in July last, and we think it only fair to add, that his rose-ground is extremely unfavourable to the growth of the Rose, the soil being light and stony, and the situation very dry and parched, and that if flowers such as we saw were produced from it, we may reasonably expect that when grown in favoured soils and situations it will prove still more beautiful.



PLATE 307.

URCEOLINA PENDULA.

Few collectors have been more fortunate than Mr. Pearce, the able and indefatigable *employé* of Messrs. Veitch and Son, of the King's Road, Chelsea; our pages have often been enriched by drawings of the effective and useful plants that he has sent home, for the more temperate portion of South America having been the main scene of his exertions, his introductions are much more likely to be generally grown than those of collectors in tropical regions, and the plant we now figure will, we think, be as useful, and is certainly as ornamental, as many of those we have already noticed.

Urceolina pendula was described by Dean Herbert many years ago; it was also described two years ago in the 'Gardeners' Chronicle,' under the synonym of *Urceolina aurea*, and was figured in the 'Botanical Magazine' for 1864, p. 5464, as *Urceolina pendula*, which name we retain; a specific name pertaining more to the character of the flower, rather than its colour, being preferable. We understand that it was collected by Mr. Pearce in the woods of the Andes, in Peru, and as an example of Amaryllids is remarkable for both the colour and shape of its flower, the latter bearing a close "resemblance to an inverted pitcher;" the tube is largely inflated, and of a bright golden-yellow; "the limb quite green, with a white edge;" "the flower scape is about fifteen inches long, bearing at its summit a large umbel of drooping flowers," as shown in our plate. The leaves are two in number, and in some instances nearly a foot in length.

The culture of *Urceolina pendula* will no doubt be very easy, as from its locality it will doubtless need the temperature of a cool greenhouse.





PLATE 308.

ORCHIS MACULATA SUPERBA.

The many species of English Orchis, although they cannot vie with their gorgeous congeners of the tropics, are yet many of them of very great interest, and are always sure to attract the notice of those who, perhaps, without much knowledge of botany, are yet admirers of our English wild-flowers. Various attempts have been made to cultivate them, but not with any great amount of success, while the desire to possess them, and attempt their cultivation, has led in many flowers to the complete extermination of species once abundant. We remember in our early days that in the county in which we reside (Kent), an old gipsy was in the habit of gathering Orchids of various sorts and taking them round the country, and so persistent were her labours in this direction, that several species are now not to be found; amongst others, the Spider Orchis was tolerably abundant, but is now hardly ever to be met with.

The normal type of the plant we here figure is by no means rare, but the variety *superba* has only been lately brought into notice; we learn, from the firm of Messrs. Osborn and Son, of Fulham, by whom it was exhibited, that "it was found growing wild in Ayrshire, but where and by whom we do not know, it having passed into our hands through the respected firm, the Messrs. Samson, of Kilmarnock. It is perfectly hardy, and easy of cultivation; at the same time, the size of the spike of flower, and beautiful marking of the leaves, makes it quite worthy of pot culture. The plant we flowered so finely was potted in peat soil in the month of November, and kept in a cold south pit all the winter and spring, until the flower-stems made their appearance; it was then placed outside and exposed to all

weathers, until it expanded its blooms as exhibited at the scientific meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, where it was awarded a first-class certificate."

We can add nothing of importance to this statement, but would express our opinion that there are many plants which find a place in our greenhouses not so worthy of cultivation as this beautiful hardy English Orchid.





PLATE 309.

DIPLADENIA AMABILIS.

The species of *Dipladenia* already in growth are well known for their great beauty, freedom of flowering, and for the facility with which they form good plants for exhibition purposes, so that in most collections of stove and greenhouse plants, either *D. splendens*, *crassinoda*, or *Houtteana* are to be seen; that which we now figure under the name of *Dipladenia amabilis* will be found equally valuable for either the decoration of the stove or for exhibition.

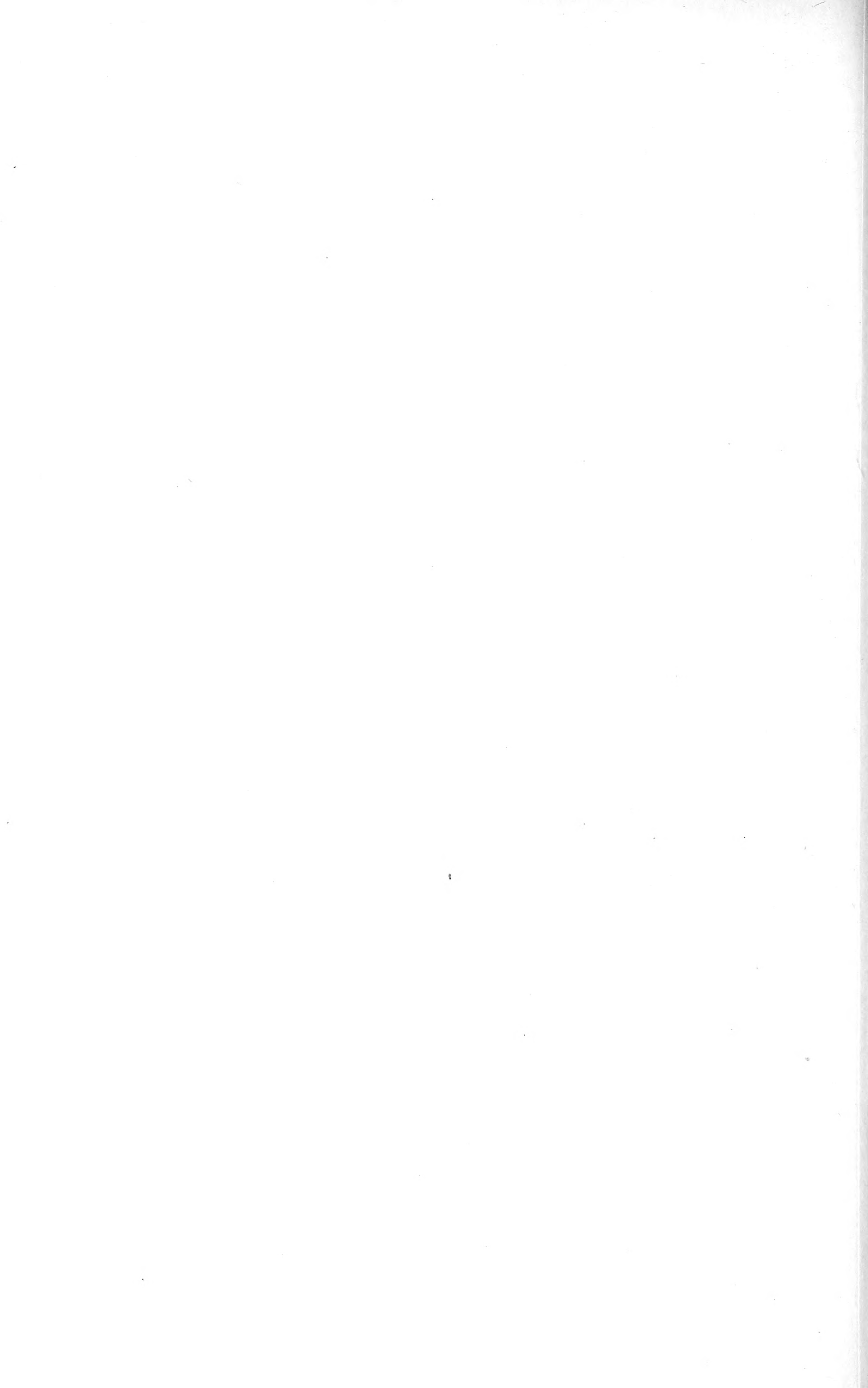
The *Dipladenias* are stove shrubs of climbing character, and grow and flower freely under the following treatment:—pot them in a compost composed of turfy loam and peat in about equal proportions, and with some pieces of charcoal about two inches square; during the early part of the year they should be encouraged to grow in a moist stove freely exposed to light; they will afterwards form a second growth, and should then be placed in a drier and cooler place in the stove; if it is required to grow them for exhibition, they should be shifted into large pots, plunged in the tan-bed, and their growth greatly encouraged; the wood should be very frequently stopped, so as to encourage a bushy habit; when they have done flowering and made their growth, they should be removed to a cooler position (an intermediate house would answer), and more fully exposed to the influence of the light of the sun; the wood will be thus ripened, and be in a better condition for the next season's growth.

Dipladenia amabilis has been frequently exhibited during the past season by Messrs. Backhouse and Son, of York, and

Messrs. Veitch and Son; to the former of these gentlemen we are indebted for the flower from which our drawing has been made. It has obtained, and deservedly so, first-class certificates both from the Royal Horticultural and Royal Botanic Societies; has been universally praised by the gardening press, and will no doubt supersede some of the older varieties of the same colour.







PLATES 310, 311.

CLEMATIS RUBELLA AND CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA CANDIDA.

The magnificent new varieties of Clematis raised by Mr. Jackman, of Woking, named *C. Jackmanii* and *rubro-violacea*, have already appeared in the 'Floral Magazine,' and have obtained a world-wide reputation; it is therefore with great pleasure that we now figure *C. rubella*, and are enabled to add some notes kindly supplied to us by Mr. George Jackman, Jun.:—

“As there are several varieties and species of Clematis in cultivation, and some of quite a new type in growth and flowering, it will be seen at once that by a judicious selection of kinds we can have our walls, trelliswork, and porticos, etc., covered, from May to October, with Clematises with large and spreading or pendulous and bell-shaped, and some double flowers, and others scented, differing in colour from white to rich velvety maroon and violet, blue, etc. etc. The treatment is simple, and from our own experience successful. When we put our specimen Clematises out, we plant them permanently out of pots in the open ground: in pots they will flower freely, but will not produce flowers in equal number or of so fine a quality, because the Clematis having a fleshy root, it cannot take up sufficient moisture to develop its flowers so finely as in the open ground. The soil they luxuriate mostly in is one composed of rich manured loam, and when possible fine calcareous sand; they should be pruned back in the spring about February, leaving a quantity of good breaking buds; but there is this difference:—some kinds will only flower on the old, well-ripened wood of last year's growth, therefore discretion must be used. *C. Standishii*, *Fortunei*, and all the varieties of *azurea*

grandiflora are of this character; while others, such as the hybrid seedlings of which *C. Jackmanii* is the type,—*rubro-violacea*, *rubella*, *Prince of Wales*, and all the *Viticellas*,—will grow and flower quite as well and as vigorously on the spring's growth, as the other varieties do on the older wood. After pruning, the surface should be stirred up, and some good rotten manure forked in round the roots. By giving a little attention to these simple rules, any person may have exuberant growth, large flowers, and brilliant colours."

Clematis rubella has flowers of a rich velvety reddish-violet; it is very distinct, and has the desirable property of flowering mostly with five or six petals, and of remaining more constant in that quantity than any of the other varieties; of the same type, although of a different colour, is *Prince of Wales* (to be sent out at the same time), which is of a rich deep violet-purple, with red bars down the centre of the petals. On these varieties Mr. James Bateman, of Biddulph Grange, made the following remarks, at one of the Royal Horticultural Society's scientific meetings, June 27th in last year:—"In the room you will notice there is an exhibition of Clematises, all of which are of the most magnificent type. Nothing can possibly be more beautiful than these Clematises. See what fine large blue and purple petals they have; shining in some cases with metallic tints, like the flowers of certain *Ipomœas*. All these have received names which I do not consider it necessary to burden you with. They are varieties raised by a most successful hybridizer, Mr. Jackman, of Woking, who will have the honour of introducing quite a new race of Clematises, which, I believe, will be 'amongst the best, if not the very best, ornaments for all out-of-door walls.'"

Clematis lanuginosa candida is one of the best late-flowering whites, with a light purplish shading round the margin of each sepal; it is believed to be of Continental origin, and to have been introduced into the country about three years ago, and is considered by Messrs. Jackman and Son as a great acquisition to mix with their velvety maroon-coloured hybrids, as each variety commences to flower in July, and will continue to the end of October. We have seen another fine variety, called *lanuginosa nivea*. *C. rubella* and *Prince of Wales* were both awarded first-class certificates wherever exhibited.



PLATE 312.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MRS. JOHN
BERNERS.

The Rose is so generally popular a flower, that we make no apology for figuring another of our new English varieties, and especially as it is one of whose quality and good characteristics we have not the slightest doubt.

The complaint that is so often made against other florists' flowers (and we must claim the Rose as belonging to that class), that they continue so short a time in bloom, and give so little return for the amount of care that they require, cannot be made against the Rose. Any one who has a fair collection of this beautiful flower may be tolerably sure of obtaining blooms from the end of May until the end of October, and indeed very often, if the situation be favourable and the season at all open, up to nearly Christmas-day; and we have now obtained so many fine flowers of nearly every shade of colour found in the Rose of such hardy constitution, that we need not now, as formerly, have to put up with weakly-constitutioned plants, because they produced fine flowers. *François Lacharme, Madame Furtado, Louis XIV.*, and some others, while they will grow in some very favoured localities, are in most places with difficulty kept alive; and now, in *Madame Victor Verdier, Pierre Notting, Monsieur Boncenne*, and others, we have plants of fine habit, and with flowers of equally fine quality.

It is because *Mrs. John Berners* is a fine autumnal blooming Rose that we have been led into these remarks. It will be at once seen that the shape of the flower is very compact; the colour is very bright and fresh, while it is perfectly distinct from any Rose grown, and will be indispensable alike to the

amateur and the exhibitor. Already the catalogues of the French raisers for the present season are being sent out, and as we have had the opportunity of seeing a good many of the flowers, we can with confidence assert that we do not believe any better roses than *Mrs. Ward* and *Mrs. John Berners* will reach us from the Continent this year.

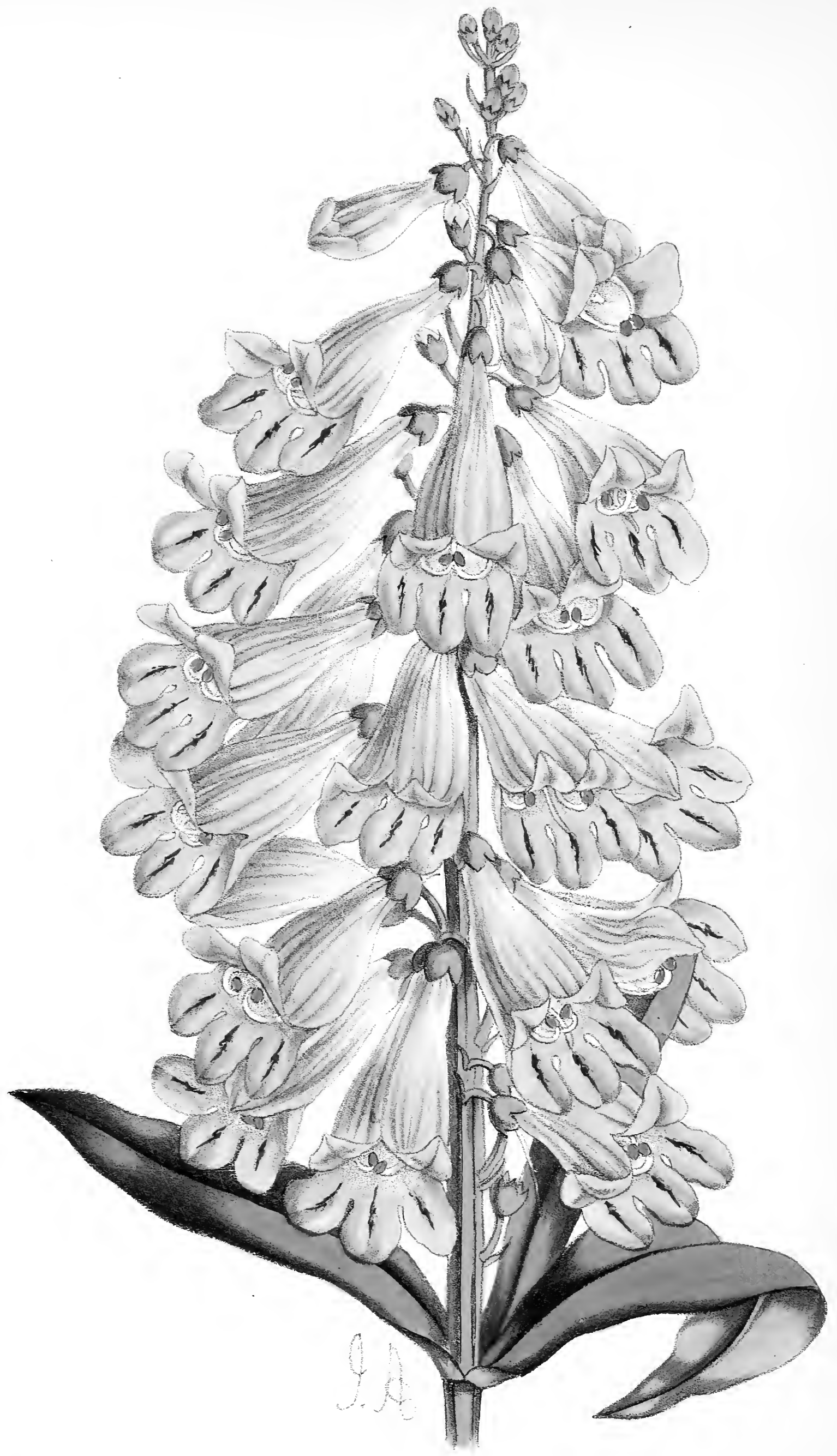


PLATE 313.

PENTSTEMON JAFFRAYANUS.

During a visit paid this summer to the well-known nursery of Messrs. Fraser, of Lea-Bridge Road, we were, amidst a number of other excellent things, greatly interested by a large collection of some of the best varieties of Pentstemon, both of English and foreign raisers, and must confess that we were a little surprised that as a decorative plant it was not more generally grown. Conspicuous amongst them was the fine blue variety which we now figure, and which deserves to be better known, as we are certain it would be sure to find admirers amongst those who appreciate this tribe.

The Pentstemon has received a great deal of the attention that has of late years been bestowed on garden flowers, and the result has been a great improvement in the size and character of the flower; and we had hoped that ere this the introduction of such species as *Lobbianus* and *spectabilis* would have led to the obtaining of an entirely new class, just as we hoped *Mimulus cupreus* would have done; but, while in the latter our expectations have been promptly and abundantly realized, we have seen but little result in the former; that may perhaps yet be effected.

The propagation of this variety, unlike that of *speciosum*, another blue flower in this family, is easy, and the plant is not so delicate as that species, which is so very difficult, that we rarely see it grown well. *Jaffrayanus*, we were assured by Mr. Fraser, has a good constitution, and is easily grown well; the plants which we saw were certainly very vigorous. It is easy now to form a collection of strong, vigorous-growing Pentstemons,

with well-defined colours. We add here Mr. Fraser's own remarks, kindly forwarded to us:—"Of *Pentstemon Jaffrayanus* I do not know the origin, but I believe it is a hybrid, and appears to be a cross between *P. speciosus* and some other kind of shrubby habit; we have had it for several years in the nursery, but I think the plant is not generally known. The flowers and manner of flowering very much resemble *P. speciosus*, which is a difficult plant to grow well, and is only a biennial: but *P. Jaffrayanus* is a plant easily grown, and may be increased by cuttings; and from the month of June till late in the autumn, the plant is seldom without some spikes of its beautiful azure-blue flowers. It should be kept in a cold frame in winter, and planted but in the open ground in April or early in May."



PLATE 314.

FANCY PELARGONIUMS, SYLVIA AND
LIBERTY.

As it is now some time since we figured Fancy Pelargoniums, we have selected two of the seedlings raised and exhibited by Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, for our present illustrations,—varieties which will, we think, be appreciated by lovers of this class of plants.

In looking back to our former volumes to plates, for instance, those issued in 1862—four years ago,—we are inclined to think that less improvement has taken place in this section of Pelargoniums than in what are called the Show Pelargoniums. The class itself is not perhaps so popular, and hence the raisers of Fancy Pelargoniums are not so numerous; while, as they require somewhat more care than the ordinary varieties, needing more heat, and being more impatient of damp, they are not so generally cultivated by amateurs; their range of colour is also more limited, and these causes combined have perhaps tended to make the improvement in them less decided than in their more showy and more hardy congeners.

Of the varieties figured, both of which were raised by Mr. Turner, of Slough, *Sylvia* (Fig. 1) is a beautifully, delicately-coloured pink flower, the petals being edged with white, and the upper petals especially being very delicately veined. That this flower has been well thought of by those who have had an opportunity of pronouncing on its merits, is evident by the fact that it has received three first-class certificates during the season, one of them being at the International Exhibition. *Liberty* (Fig. 2) is a rich, rosy-crimson flower, with very little shading of colour, and with a pure white throat. It is of the

same class as *Emperor of Morocco* and *Countess of Waldegrave*, very dwarf in habit, and a very profuse bloomer,—qualities which will probably ensure it, at some future time, when plants can be had sufficiently strong, a place amongst our exhibition plants. Mr. Turner has also let out this season, *Andromeda*, *Beatrice*, *Duchess of Buccleuch*, *Imperator*, *Memnon*, *Mirella*, and *Princess Helena*.





PLATE 315.

GLADIOLUS, MILTON, *Souchet*.

In the plates which we have in previous volumes of the 'Floral Magazine' given of this beautiful autumnal flower, we have had recourse to the rich and varied collection of seedlings received by Mr. John Standish, of the Royal Nursery, Ascot; but in the present instance we have selected one of the very beautiful varieties raised by M. Souchet, the renowned French grower, and sent out last autumn by the French nurserymen.

As it is now needless to give any directions for the cultivation of a flower so well known as the Gladiolus, we shall, we think, do more service by giving our opinion of those which were introduced last autumn, as taken from notes made from those which flowered in our own garden, merely adding that we have found more certainly than ever, that small bulbs produce as effective spikes of bloom, and even perhaps more effective, than larger bulbs.

Milton (the variety figured) is a flower of large size and substance; the spike is very long, and if it has a fault it is that the flowers are a little too far apart; the colour is a creamy-white, tinted with rose, flamed with carmine, and with purple feathers. *Shakespeare* has a very fine spike, white ground, flamed with bright rosy cerise, purple throat, and large, purplish-crimson feather on lower lip,—a well-shaped and excellent flower. *Eurydice* has a fine spike, white, beautifully flamed with crimson-purplish feathers on yellow ground; it bears a good deal of resemblance to *Eleanor Norman*, a flower of English origin, figured by us some years ago. *Lord Byron*, a flower of splendid colour, but somewhat too pointed in the petal; the individual blooms are set on the stem, much in the

same way as *Achille*; the lower petal has a large white spot; the other petals a white line in the centre of each. *Newton* is a well-shaped flower, of good form, rosy-crimson on a white ground, largely marked with white; we have not flowered *Maréchal Vaillant*. Of the flowers of former years, we have found *Meyerbeer*, *Prince of Wales*, *De Candolle*, *Madame Furtado*, *Dr. Lindley*, *Fulton*, and *Belle Gabrielle* very fine, and have discarded *Dr. Audry* and *Goliath* as not meeting the standard of the present day.



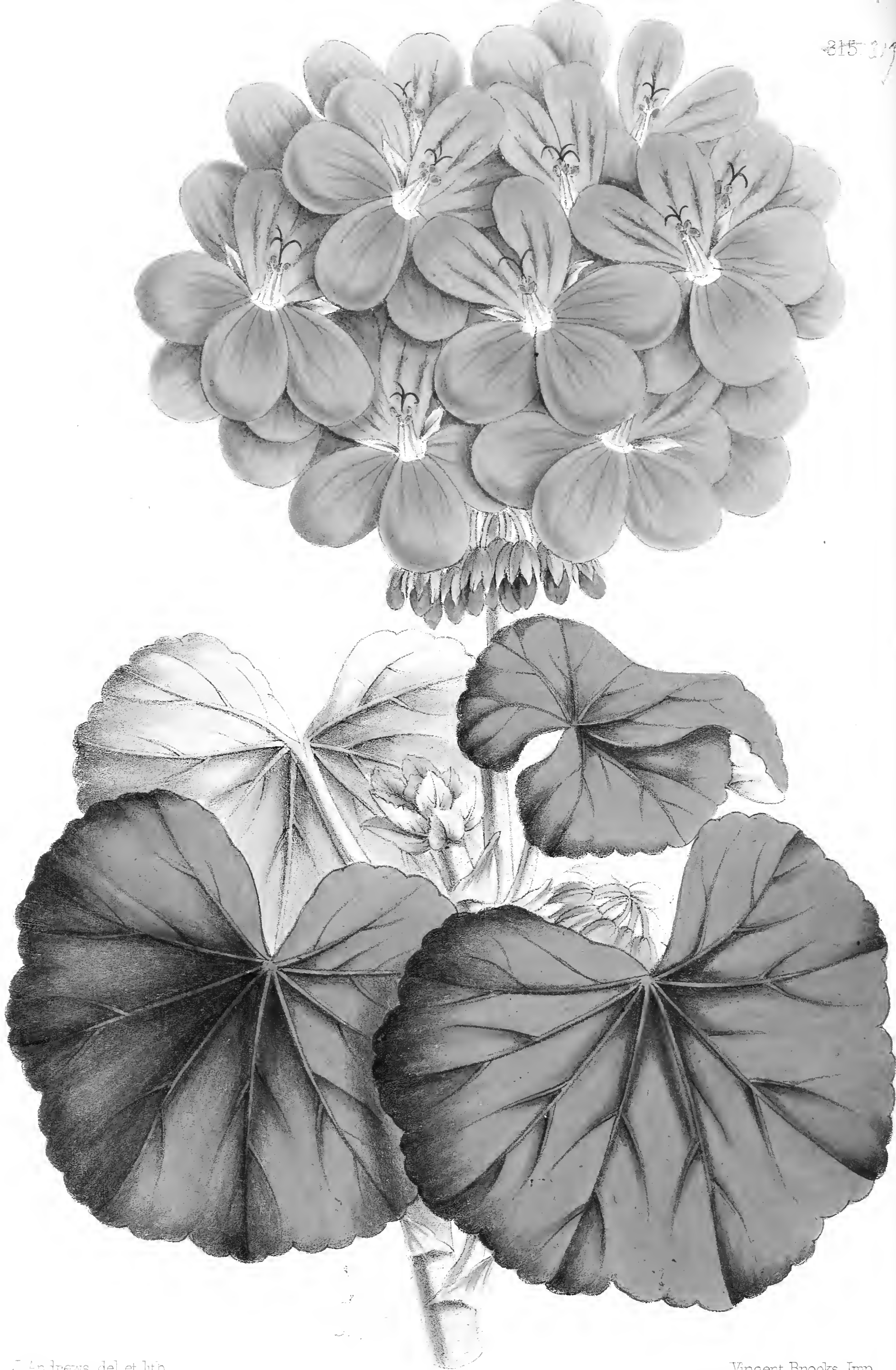
PLATE 316.

ALTERNANTHERA SESSILIS, *var.* AMÆNA.

The changes that have taken place in the decoration of our gardens of late years have been very remarkable; all the old-fashioned notions have been discarded, the old occupants of our borders voted useless, and beds, filled with masses of gay flowers, and borders formed into elaborate ribbon-patterns, have taken their place; but even this is in process of alteration, and now, after a cold and cheerless summer, many of our most ardent gardeners are seriously discussing whether it would not be better to depend more on foliage and less on flowers, saying that while Verbenas looked draggled, and Geraniums even failed to please, *Coleus Verschaffeltii*, *Iresine Herbstii*, and others of a similar character were full of beauty.

From this cause it has happened that many hitherto little-thought-of plants have been brought into notice, and others have been introduced as likely to be of use. Three new plants have been much spoken of; we saw them all on trial at Battersea Park, and decidedly that which we now figure bore away the palm. *Alternanthera spathulata* is a dwarf-growing plant, with spathulate leaves, marked with pink-crimson and chocolate-brown, but it has a dingy appearance, and we do not think will ever be a favourite. *Teleianthera ficoidea versicolor* is a dwarf-branching perennial, with narrow ovate leaves, tapered below, and variegated with rose-colour and deep red; we have grown this ourselves as a border plant, but cannot say that it seems to us to be likely to be generally useful. *Alternanthera sessilis*, *var.* *amæna*, is, as a reference to our Plate will show, a very dwarf, neat-habited plant; the leaves are spathulate, and are richly coloured with red, crimson, and amber, with dark olive-green tips. In some instances, where small beds

are used, this is, we think, likely to prove an acquisition; we have not as yet seen it largely tried, but in all cases where we have seen it, it has certainly proved to be the best of the three plants about which so much has been written. We may here say that we saw *Iresine Herbstii*, about which such contradictory statements have been made, in excellent condition at The Denbies, in Dorking, the seat of Mrs. Cubitt; and under the able care of Mr. Drewett, it amply repaid any trouble expended on it.



NOSEGAY PELARGONIUM, DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

We have for a long time maintained the superiority of the bedding Pelargoniums known as "Zonal," to those which have claimed the designation of "Nosegay," but as the general taste of the horticultural public seems to be inclined towards this latter section, we have selected one of the most beautiful of the novelties that are coming out next season, for our illustration.

The character of the flower of the true Nosegay is essentially distinct from the Zonale; the petals are more pointed and narrow, and are entirely deficient in that beauty of form which now marks so many of the Zonale varieties, and have generally the habit of dying away in the centre of the truss, leaving a blackened space, which detracts greatly from the beauty of the bed, when viewed closely; on the other hand, it cannot be denied that there are colours, and shades of colour, to be found amongst them, such as in *Cybister*, *Stella*, *Lord Palmerston*, *Amy Hogg*, etc., which we in vain look for amongst the Zonals, and when great variety has to be introduced amongst the beds of a flower garden, this is a matter of some account. What we are anxious to see, and indeed what has already been to some degree effected, is a class intermediate between the two sections—hybrid Nosegays, which shall retain the colouring of the one with the perfect shape of the other. The more nearly they approach the circular form of such flowers as *Clipper* and *Dr. Lindley*, the more we are sure they will be appreciated; for we are convinced, that however much persons may decry the florists particularity, their views are formed on sound

judgment, and will eventually commend themselves to the general public.

Duchess of Sutherland was raised by Mr. Fleming, the well-known gardener, at the equally well-known seat of her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, at Cliveden; the colour is a beautiful crimson-cerise, and the truss is very large. The flowers partake more of the character of the Nosegay varieties than some other sorts, and the plant is very free-flowering; it is in the hands of Mr. Charles Turner, of Slough, and will be sent out by him, with several others, in the spring of next year.





DELPHINIUM, TRIOMPHE DE PONTOISE.

The changes which have been effected by the skill and energy of the horticulturist, in the entire character and appearance of the various plants which have been the subjects of his enterprise, are such as to startle those who are unacquainted with them, and who can hardly credit the marvels which he has to point to in proof of the success of his efforts.

Few could imagine that the magnificent double Dahlias, which year after year seem to attain to still greater perfection of form than before, are the progeny of the single variety which used, many years ago, to be considered merely as a greenhouse plant, and few we think would recognize, in the curiously beautiful subject of our Plate, any affinity to the Larkspurs, which either as annuals or perennials have been so long cultivated in our gardens. Such at least were our own thoughts, when, on visiting Mr. Fraser's garden, at Lea Bridge, in the summer of the present year, we perceived the plant growing amongst a collection of Delphiniums of home and foreign production, from which it was remarkably distinguished in many respects. Some years ago, a variety, which received a first-class certificate, named *Alopecuroides*, was exhibited by Messrs. Wheeler, of Warminster, but it was very different from *Triomphe de Pontoise*, being very confused, and of much deeper colour; it also, however, was a curious departure from the normal form, but we have not heard of any further advance upon it.

Triomphe de Pontoise is distinguished by the great regularity and button-like appearance of the individual flowers, the florets being regularly laid over one another so as to present a semi-globular appearance, and they are sufficiently numerous to present the appearance of a good spike of bloom without being

confused; the colour is of a very bright and pretty azure-blue, and a good deal of white being present in the flower, it has a singularly delicate appearance. We are informed by Mr. Frazer that it was raised in the south of France, and that it blooms continuously from May to October, hence we think it will meet with the approbation of all lovers of herbaceous plants.



LOBELIA, PROGRESS.

Amongst the flowers which used in bygone times, before the bedding-out system drove everything else out of the field, and banished to our kitchen gardens or expelled altogether many of our favourite flowers, the old scarlet *Lobelia cardinalis*, in the latter part of the summer and the early part of autumn, used to be much valued for its decorative character, and it was often a matter of surprise, that while many much less showy flowers had been submitted to the skill of the hybridizer, the *Lobelia* had been left unnoticed. This can no longer be said to be the case, many very handsome varieties having been of late years raised, one of which we now figure from the collection of Mr. William Bull, of the King's Road, Chelsea.

The ease with which these plants are cultivated is one great recommendation; they require none of that excessive care which the florist is obliged to bestow on his favourites, and are quite independent of the cold wintry weather, from which all the denizens of the parterre must be carefully guarded. They flourish in any good garden soil, and indeed, the only care they require is that of preventing them from becoming too large and taking up too much room; where room can be obtained, it will be surely worth while to reinstate some of these old favourites in public favour, especially when so much variety of colour is now being obtained.

We had an opportunity, during the past summer, of inspecting Mr. Bull's fine collection; unfortunately they were in pots, and so could not be seen in the perfection that they would have been, if planted out. Besides the variety now figured,

we noticed, *Ruby*, a very rich ruby Nonsuch violet rose, *Peach Blossom*, beautiful peach colour, *Excellent*, bright magenta, *Glitter*, glowing scarlet, *Distinction*, rose cerise, *Matchless*, rich purple.



SIPHOCAMPYLUS FULGENS.

Many of the species of *Siphocampylus* are already known as useful, stove European shrubs, producing flowers of a brilliant colour, and continuing a long time in bloom; and from what we have seen of the species now figured, we believe it is likely to prove a much more effective one, in these respects, than any of those hitherto known.

As the taste for flowers increases, and the desire for them for the various decorative purposes for which they can be used extends, it becomes more than ever necessary to have a supply of such plants as will best meet these wants. People generally have but little idea of the extent to which this is carried, and of the immense supply that is necessary to meet this growing demand. Whole establishments in the neighbourhood of both London and Paris are devoted to the production of forced flowers, while the quantity required for cut blooms would seem absolutely incredible, hence flowers that give a profusion of bloom and that continuously, must supersede those which merely produce a few flowers now and then; gardeners will soon discover which are most likely to be of use to them, and we believe the plant now figured is likely to be of that character.

Siphocampylus fulgens, for the opportunity of figuring which we are indebted to Mr. Bull, of Chelsea, is described by him as "a free-flowering effective plant, introduced from South America, and is a great acquisition to our stoves, for it perpetuates its showy blossoms nearly throughout the year. It is of compact habit, foliage dark green, ovate, acuminate, the blossom rich orange-scarlet, with yellow throat; being such a free bloomer, and producing its attractive flowers over such a lengthened period, it is a most desirable decorative plant,

added to which, its flowers are extremely useful for bouquets." This latter point, in the winter months, greatly increases the value of the plant.

NOTE.—We regret that in our notice of *Mrs. John Berners*, Rose, we omitted to mention that it was a seedling raised by Mr. Ward, of Ipswich; and also, that in our notice of *Alternanthera amœna*, it was not stated that we were indebted to Messrs. Veitch, of Chelsea, for the opportunity of figuring it. We also learn that *Pentstemon Jaffrayanus* was introduced by them from South America.

